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# Wool Grower

Volume XLIV

JUNE, 1954

Number 6



**Impressive but Impractical**  
See Page 3

# IT PAYS TO CONSIGN WOOL COOPERATIVELY

*Know Your Association and These Men*

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# NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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D. J. O'LOUGHLIN.....	Western Representative



## YOU'LL READ

### IN THIS ISSUE

#### WASHINGTON NEWS

Executive Secretary Jones covers the Washington front as of May 27. The status of all legislation of particular interest to sheepmen — wool, forest grazing, tariff, sheepherder quotas and appropriations — is given concisely. (Page 5.)

#### NEW FOREST SERVICE ATTITUDE

With the new Administration, it was promised earlier this year, there would be a change for the better in Forest Service attitudes and policy on the grazing use of the forests. Three evidences of such change were written up in the May, 1954, New Mexico Stockman. They involve the suitability of mountain range for grazing, lambing on grazing lands and the quality of bulls permitted to graze on forest allotments. See page 7 for details.

#### LAMB PROMOTION EVENTS

Texas Governor Shivers proclaimed May 17-22 as "Texas Lamb Week." Don McNeill gave it a "plug" on the famous "Breakfast Club" radio show he handles for Swift and Company; used it, in fact, to play up the good values in lamb and its deliciousness.

Cuts from three lamb carcasses were given away as prizes at the lamb booth of the First Intermountain Food Show in Salt Lake City. The booth, sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association with the help of the Producers Livestock Marketing Association (they donated the lamb), the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the Women's Auxiliary, attracted a large part of the 40,000 people who attended the show, May 21-23. (Page 19.)

Lamb also received a large amount of pre-show publicity, particularly in the TV show of Margaret Masters on the 20th.

The famous cooking school of the National Live Stock and Meat Board drew great crowds at four morning sessions (May 18-21) in Salt Lake City. This school was sponsored by Salt Lake newspapers. Many delicious lamb dishes were included in the demonstration. (Page 21.)

#### MORE SHEEP TO THE ACRE

Since 1920 New Zealand has increased her breeding ewe population by over nine million head, along with large increases in beef and dairy cattle numbers. During that period, she has cleared and sown to grass only around two million additional acres of land. John S. Hofmann tells how this has been done in the first of two articles on New Zealand sheep pastures. See page 16.

#### MODERN IRRIGATION

Farmers and ranchers, in all parts of the U.S.A., rapidly are becoming modern irrigators. A portable sprinkler system creates

soil moisture conditions favorable to plant growth at any and all stages. And the irrigation equipment also has many other uses, including the filling of stock watering tanks and keeping them filled.

Interesting facts about irrigation systems, as gathered from various sources, are presented on page 9.

#### SHEEP DISEASE PROBLEMS

The highly fatal, nervous disorder in sheep, scrapie, has been found in several scattered flocks in the U. S. recently. The USDA has initiated an intensive investigation into the origin of the outbreaks. Sheepmen are being alerted to report any

indication of scrapie in their flocks to State veterinarians. For this purpose, a description of this disease has been furnished by the USDA. It appears on page 24.

High hopes are expressed for vaccines developed in California and Texas to provide immunity in sheep against blue tongue, a virus disease transmitted by insects. On the basis of successful laboratory tests conducted at the Sonora (Texas) Experiment Station the past winter, several thousand range sheep are to be inoculated this summer. If the vaccines prove effective in this range test, they will be turned over to commercial companies for production. (Page 25.)



Laidlaw Suffolk Ewes and Rams on Muldoon Range

## SUFFOLK RAMS PANAMA RAMS

At the National Ram Sale  
and at the Ranch

# FRED M. LAIDLAW, INC.

Muldoon, Idaho



# National Ram Sale Consignors

## read this

If you are interested in obtaining full benefits at the 39th National Ram Sale, let the readers of the National Wool Grower know of your offerings ahead of sale time.

These readers comprise the largest number of sheep raisers in the United States. Many of them will be in the Coliseum at Ogden when your offerings go through the sale ring.

Let these readers know of your quality consignment by advertising in the pages of the National Wool Grower magazine.

If you have any questions, write us at 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. If you wish, we'll help you in preparing an eye-catching ad that will undoubtedly benefit you come sale time.



## RAMBOUILLET BREEDERS TO MEET

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association will hold its 66th annual meeting in San Angelo, Texas, July 16. The date and place were set to coincide with the Association-sponsored Ram Sale.

An Executive Board session has been called for July 15 by Association President R. O. Sheffield of San Angelo.

Other members of the Board include Dr. John H. Beal of Cedar City, Utah, vice president, and Directors E. H. Patterson, New York; Clyde Thate and John Williams, Texas; Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana; George L. Beal, Utah; and Myron Morris, New Mexico.

## COMMODITY SPECIALIST

John W. Klein, commodity specialist of the U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., visited the offices of the National Wool Growers Association in early May.

He had spent time with meat packers in Chicago and then came westward to visit shearing and lambing operations.

The purpose of this trip, according to Mr. Klein, was to collect general information

for the Commodity Division of the Tariff Commission in Washington. Mr. Klein is specifically interested in sheep, cattle, and poultry. "We try to understand the problems of both importers and exporters," Mr. Klein said.

## C. S. CULP HONORED

Charles Sherman Culp, founder of C. S. Culp and Sons — one of the oldest and probably now the largest buyer-feeder sheep outfits in the Nation — was recently honored by the Salt Lake Tribune when they featured him in their business portrait section.

Mr. Culp, 86, marks his 59th year in the sheep business this year. He was a pioneer in the field of buying and feeding sheep.

## DRESSKELL PROMOTED

Forest Supervisor Wally Dresskell has been promoted to assistant chief of range management for the Forest Service at their Washington, D. C. headquarters. Mr. Dresskell has been supervisor of the Bridger National Forest, with headquarters in Kemmerer, Wyoming.

## F C A DEPUTY GOVERNOR

Thomas A. Maxwell, Jr., treasurer of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, has been appointed Deputy Governor and Director of Land Bank Service of the Farm Credit Administration. He will assume his new duties about July 1.

## AEC GRANT

Dr. Irene Rosenfeld, agricultural research pharmacologist, University of Wyoming, has been granted \$9,300 by the Atomic Energy Commission for investigation of effects of poisonous plants in animals.

## LIKES THE WOOL GROWER

Charles E. Doan of Bluebell, Pennsylvania, recently renewed his subscription to the National Wool Grower. In so doing he said, "Having retired from activity in the wool business in April last year I deem it a privilege to renew my subscription to the National Wool Grower. Your paper contributes largely to keeping my interest alive in the production of sheep and wool. I consider it the best and foremost medium of useful information serving the wool and textile industry."

look over our  
consignment of

# SUFFOLKS

at the 39th

# National Ram Sale

Coliseum, Ogden, Utah - - August 19-20

# BEAU GESTE FARMS

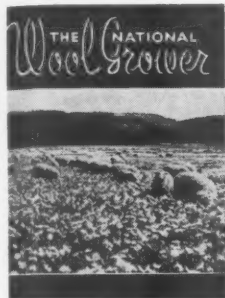
# Roy B. Warrick and Son

Oskaloosa, Iowa



## ABOUT OUR COVER

Knee-deep in wyethia makes an impressive June cover, but according to D. V. Hagenbarth there are some not-so-impressive aspects about this luxuriant growth. This is his story.



"The picture I am sending you was taken on June 10, 1952, of my sheep on my range in northeastern Clark County, Idaho. The white flower is wyethia, which blossoms so profusely in early spring only. It is strictly a native

plant with broad green leaves and white or light yellow blossoms similar to a sunflower, though the plant is low on the ground. The blossom stage lasts for a short time — then quickly grows into the seed stage and soon dries up completely like dry tobacco leaves.

"The root is extremely large, sometimes up to three inches in diameter. It takes a great amount of moisture from the soil while making a very low grazing capacity for what it takes away from the soil.

"During the brief blossom period the ewes and lambs make a generous harvest of the blossoms and to a lesser extent of the seed head. However, this use period is so short compared to the amount of water and food value the plant takes from the soil that we consider it a pest. By midsummer the leaves and blossoms are so dried up that in heavy infestations the ground is quite bare. It crowds grass out or holds it down so that infested areas yield very little fall feed.

"The Forest Service sponsored a spraying procedure to kill wyethia with 2-4-D. Our Clark County Grazing Association (Dubois, Idaho), started last year, sprayed about 2,000 acres of this wyethia under a cooperative effort including spraying of sagebrush. The spray is applied by airplane at a rate of two pounds of 2-4-D for wyethia and 1.5 pounds for sagebrush. Where necessary, seed will be drilled but where grass stand is fair the moisture and plant food formerly used by wyethia makes a big grass increase, furnishing feed on the area for a much longer season.

"I am sending the picture to you because in the spring these wyethia areas are extremely impressive and I think it might make a good cover picture."

David Hagenbarth, son of the late F. J. Hagenbarth, who was National Association president from 1913 to 1934, is a director

of the Idaho Wool Growers Association representing the East-Central District of the State.

## CORRECTION PLEASE . . .

In the May issue of the National Wool Grower, wool growers were told to keep their wool selling accounts in case the wool bill passed the House. There was a misprint in that article stating that all records should be kept from sales during the marketing year beginning April 1, 1951. The statement should have read beginning April 1, 1954.

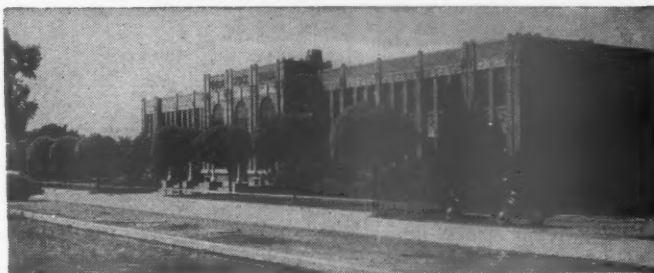
## 25 YEARS' SERVICE

F. E. Mollin recently celebrated his 25th year of affiliation with the American National Cattlemen's Association, as its executive-secretary.

Since he came to Denver from his native Nebraska in 1929, Mollin has traveled extensively for the cattlemen's group. He is considered one of the most authoritative spokesmen for the cattle industry.

## NWGA COMMENDED

The American Stock Yards Association in its annual meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, on May 5, 6, and 7, adopted a resolution commending the National Wool Growers Association for their proposed promotion of lamb. The Association also directed its president, and urged its members to cooperate in every reasonable way in the national lamb promotion program.



## CENTRAL MARKETS ARE THE PRICE DETERMINING MARKETS

Why not be assured of strong competitive bidding on your livestock to obtain satisfactory sales.

A Central Market assures you of a ready outlet for your product at the highest prices.

Benefit by the skill and selling experience of your Commission man.

## Sell at OGDEN



## Grand Champion

at the 15th annual Sanpete Rambouillet and Junior Livestock Show on May 21 and 22, 1954, is my ram pictured here. I also took honors for the first place pen of three yearling rams and first and champion with my yearling stud.

You are invited to inspect my consignments at the leading sales . . .

# CLIFFORD OLSEN

Box 141

Ephraim, Utah

# NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho  
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Corwin H. King, Yakima, Washington  
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming

## Affiliated Organizations

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H. B. Embach, Secretary

### California Wool Growers Association

151 Mission Street, San Francisco  
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W. P. Wing, Secretary

### Colorado Wool Growers Association

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### Idaho Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 2598, Boise  
John Noh, President  
M. O. Claar, Secretary

### Montana Wool Growers Association

Livestock Building, 7 Edwards St., Helena  
A. C. Grande, Acting President  
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

### Nevada Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 1429, Reno  
Chandler B. Church, President  
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

### Oregon Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 266, Pendleton  
John V. Withers, President  
Victor W. Johnson, Secretary

### Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

Cactus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo  
Walter Pfluger, President  
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

### Utah Wool Growers Association

361 Union Pacific Annex Bldg., Salt Lake City  
Don Clyde, President  
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

### Washington Wool Growers Association

116 East Chestnut St., Yakima  
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A. E. Lawson, Secretary

### Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

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Edward Waara, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

### Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley  
Harold Josendal, President  
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# C O N T E N T S . . .

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIV

JUNE, 1954

Number 6

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

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EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

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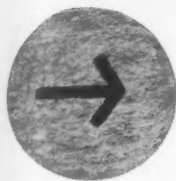
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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.



Report: FROM WASHINGTON

# Legislative Rush Foreseen

By Executive Secretary J. M. (CASEY) JONES

May 27, 1954

YOU certainly can tell in Washington that this is a Congressional election year. Even the weather changes from day to day here in the late spring and early summer seasons. But there are more Congressional weather eyes turned on the temperatures of the people back home these days than there are looking at the weather forecasts for the District of Columbia.

All of which is just another manner of saying that there is no real unity of thinking or purpose at this time in the Congress which shows any accurate measure of actions to be taken on proposals of vital importance to the sheep industry.

There is a long list of pending legislative matters on which the industry is presently working. Chief among these are the Wool Bill, which would provide incentive payments to wool growers from present tariff duties collected on imported competing foreign wool; the Forest Grazing bill; Extension of the Trade Agreements Act; a new Flexible Tariff Bill; the Buy — American Act repeal proposal; Buy — American provisions in the Defense Appropriations Bill; the Surplus Seed Bill, predatory animal provisions of the Department of Interior Appropriation Bill, a Customs Simplification Bill, research provisions of the Agriculture Appropriation Bill, and shepherd legislation.

Two things are obvious at this time. With elections coming up, and with the Congress so far behind on its schedule, there is going to be a last-minute rush of legislative action in both Houses when the committee log jams do break on these important bills. This will result in trades, compromises and a lot of legislation being left without action.

Secondly, members of the industry, the wool growers themselves, should pay close attention to news reports from Washington in order to be abreast of developments and in a position to help their Washington representatives in contacts with their own Congressmen and Senators as these measures come up for consideration and vote.

The present status of these measures of importance to the industry is:

**Wool Bill:** Since the wool bill passed the Senate on April 27 and was sent to the House of Representatives, no action has

been taken by the House Agriculture Committee. House hearings had been completed on March 5, but on this, as on most other major agricultural bills, no vote action has been taken by the Agricultural Committee to send the measure to the floor.

Committee members have often expressed the opinion that they intended to bring out all of the major agricultural bills in one package, which would force the President to accept all such action on wool, cotton, corn, butter, and other commodities simultaneously or veto the whole group at once.

The Committee decided to conclude their hearings on all bills before holding any executive sessions and those hearings were not concluded until May 10. Secretary Benson was among the closing witnesses, testifying again in favor of the Administration's flexible price support proposal for the basic agricultural commodities.

Then the Committee began holding closed executive sessions, with those members interested in the various commodities separately meeting to try to draft final legislative language for their commodity that would fit into the overall pattern. Originally they had planned to have such legislation ready by the first of June but could not make that date. June 15 looks about like the first possible date for action that would in any way be a vote on the wool bill.

There is growing evidence of concern on the part of the Administration over this proposal to lump all agricultural legislation into one package and force the President to make a decision on flexible versus rigid price supports for basic commodities, on surplus commodity disposal, on use of land diverted from customary crops under acreage controls, wool, and other proposals, as a single unit rather than on these items individually. Thus, the President's personal influence on the Republican leadership of the Committee and the Congress will possibly play a large role in final action of the Committee on sending this omnibus Agricultural Bill to the floor of the House for a vote.

**Forestry Grazing Bill:** Much of the information supplied here on the Wool Bill applies to this measure which passed the Senate and went to the House early in April.

This industry-supported measure, which would put into law the landlord-tenant relationship of grazing users of the National Forests, will probably not be acted upon by the House Committee until after they have completed action on the farm price support measures.

**Trade Agreement Act:** President Eisenhower, who originally proposed a three-year extension of trade agreement authority with broad new powers for the Executive Branch in lowering tariffs, has now announced he would settle for a simple one-year extension of the present act. This has every indication of being a "trade," made with Republican legislative leaders who fear that the growing cry for increased tariffs would prevent any possible passage of the President's proposal, and split the Republican party in an election year.

No hearings have been scheduled by either the Ways and Means Committee in the House (headed by Congressman Dan Reed), or by the Senate Finance Committee (headed by Senator Eugene Millikin). The groups, including the wool industry, which oppose extending the power of the Executive Branch to lower tariffs, fear that if such a "trade" or "deal" has been made, a one-year extension bill will be brought out at the last minute and an attempt made to rush it through when Congress is fighting to adjourn and go home.

**Flexible Tariff Bill:** A new bill, proposing a system of flexible tariffs, with the Tariff Commission responsible to Congress instead of the Executive Branch, to set rates according to changing conditions, was introduced in the House on May 19. This bill is being supported as a substitute for a Trade Agreements Act. The Nation-Wide Committee on Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, of which the wool industry is a member and one of the original organizers, is backing this measure.

With the Administration's so far adamant position against loss of any power to cut tariffs, it is obvious this bill will have heavy opposition. However, such a measure is the ultimate objective of the wool growing industry in the United States, and a continuing fight will be waged for it.

Incidentally, the newspapers in Washington editorially credit the fight being waged



by the Nation-Wide Committee, headed by O. R. Strackbein, as one of the main reasons for the proposed one-year extension this year instead of carrying out the Randall Commission recommendations.

**Buy—American Act:** There is going to be a big attempt to repeal the Buy-American Act which provides that Defense Department in its purchases of materials must give preference to American-made goods. The wool growers are joined with other domestic groups in a fight against this repeal.

**Defense Appropriation Bill:** The Berry amendment, which applies the Buy-American Act provisions to wool, was included in the Defense Appropriation Bill when it passed the House. This bill is now pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee where action is expected in June. The provision, sponsored by Congressman E. Y. Berry of South Dakota, has been in the bill during the past two years.

**Surplus Seed Bill:** The industry has been supporting the Seed Bill which would permit the use of surplus seeds bought up by the Government under price support operations to be used for range reseeding of public lands, rather than leaving those seeds in stockpile storage while they lose all germinating qualities. This bill has passed the Senate, and no House Committee action is expected until about the time the Forestry Grazing Act is brought out.

**Predatory Animal Control:** Senate Committee action did not increase the amount for predatory animal control but left the amount as proposed by Bureau of the Budget and as passed by the House. This is not what we should like to have had but this problem should have been fought out before it came to the Congress.

**Customs Simplification Bill:** A bill intended to simplify customs collections on dutiable items imported into the U. S. has passed the House and is now in the Senate Finance Committee. There are reports that the Senate Committee will not act on this until they take action on the Trade Agreements Act. The industry is opposing certain provisions of this bill which are supposed to simplify duty collections on the value of foreign articles by recognition of multiple currency rates of foreign countries. Actually, the industry feels this would legalize currency manipulation by foreign governments to permit the subsidizing of wool top and textile exports to the U. S. and would kill any chance of protection under

the countervailing duty provisions of the tariff laws.

Both wool growers and manufacturers are fighting hard against these provisions of the bill.

**Agriculture Appropriations:** The Appropriations Bill for the Department of Agriculture has passed the House and is before the Senate Agriculture Committee. The wool industry is hoping to get recommendations for a larger share of the money appropriated for research to be used for research on sheep diseases, particularly vibriosis. Funds for scabie eradication (\$18,000) have been restored by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and it is felt they will be kept in the final bill.

**Shepherdder Bills:** Action is expected in the Senate on two measures vital to the labor supply of the wool growing industry prior to publication of this issue of the Wool Grower. The first of these introduced by Senator Pat McCarran would allow the industry to import 385 herders in addition to the number which can be procured under

preference status in the regular Immigration Act. It would also clear up certain quota charges made in previous movements of men into the U. S. for sheepherding which have slowed down movement under the immigration law.

The second bill, authored by Senator Herman Welker, would legalize the status of more than 50 men who are in this country herding sheep. Now considered illegal aliens, they are subject to deportation.

There are many more bills pending which will affect agriculture as a whole, and the wool industry, in particular, on which work is being done. Those listed here are the major ones and the ones on which the most effort is being placed.

Congress is hoping to adjourn by July 31. So with much of this Committee action to come in June, it means the industry will face a heavy schedule on the part of Congress during the last of June and the month of July, for other legislation, including everything from foreign and defense spending to postal pay raises, is also to be up for consideration.

## For Lamb Promotion in Texas



Governor Allan Shivers of Texas is shown signing the proclamation that designated May 17-22 as "Texas Lamb Week." Leaders of the sheep raising industry looking on are from, left to right, Jack Canning of Eden, chairman of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association's lamb committee, and a member of the NWGA special lamb promotion committee; Mrs. Jack B. Taylor of San Angelo, chairman of the lamb committee of the Women's Auxiliary to the TS&GRA; Walter Pfluger, Eden, president of the TS&GRA; Mrs. John Alexander, Cherokee, president of the auxiliary; and Ernest Williams of San Angelo, secretary of the Texas Association. The week was set aside by Governor Shivers to boost lamb as a meat food. Special publicity was given to the Texas lamb promotion when Don McNeill announced the celebration in connection with the deliciousness of lamb over his Swift and Company sponsored ABC network broadcast, "Breakfast Club," on Monday, May 17.

## New Attitudes Shown by Forest Service

THREE instances showing new trends in Forest Service policy toward permittees using National Forest Grazing are cited in the New Mexico Stockman of May 1954.

"The estimated grazing capacity of National Forest ranges," the article states, "has been drastically reduced in recent years by Forest officials by the simple expedient of classifying the high, rough portions of grazing allotments as unsuitable to grazing, and then reducing the grazing permit accordingly."

Under this policy Walter Hann's permit on the Cibola National Forest was cut in half. Through his attorney, Fred Wilson of Albuquerque, Mr. Hanna appealed to the Regional Forester and to the Chief of the Forest Service without relief. Then an appeal was made to the Secretary of Agriculture. The National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals heard the case last December and Secretary Benson agreed that Hanna should be given three years to prove that his mountain range is suitable for grazing and that his estimate of the grazing capacity of this allotment is correct, according to the New Mexico Stockman.

Earlier this year Secretary Benson, following a hearing of the National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals in Washington, restored to Manuel S. Trujillo of Ojo Caliente and Abel Lucero of El Rito their permits to lamb on the National Forest. "For many years," says the New Mexico Stockman, "the Forest Service has been carrying out a policy of eliminating lambing on National Forest ranges. Very few users still retain this privilege." And it took a long fight for Trujillo and Lucero to have their permits restored.

The third change in policy involved the dehorning of cattle and the quality of bulls grazed on forest ranges.

Paul Williams, who grazes cattle on the Jicarilla division of the Carson National Forest, was notified by Supervisor Walter L. Graves early this year that continued violation of the special dehorning rule would cause cancellation of his grazing permit. He also notified Williams that bulls must be registered and approved for quality by the forest ranger and a local committee. A written objection was made to the Supervisor's letter and a month later Mr. Graves replied:

"We have now been advised that we

cannot enforce any special rule which does not have a direct bearing on the improved management of the National Forest range concerned. It has been ruled that rules pertaining to dehorning of cattle and to the kind and quality of bulls do not contribute to improved management of the range.

"This letter is to advise you that our approval of the special rules previously sent to you is withdrawn and you may do as you see fit about dehorning your cattle or the type of bulls you place on the range."

Vernon Bostick of Albuquerque, retained by the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association and the New Mexico Sheep Growers Association to handle controversial matters with the Forest Service, worked with the stockmen on these cases. Mr. Hanna, as noted above, was also represented by his attorney, Fred Wilson.

## F. R. MARSHALL MEMORIAL



Pictured above is the F. R. Marshall memorial plaque. It will be awarded each year to the outstanding lamb judging team at the International Live Stock Exposition. The plate at the bottom of the plaque calls attention to the service of Mr. Marshall, as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association from 1920 to 1943. This year's plaque was won by the University of Wisconsin.

## In Memoriam

### MRS. W. P. WING

MRS. Gould Wing, wife of Secretary W. P. Wing of the California Wool Growers Association, died in the St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco, on May 7 after an illness.

While in ill health for several years, her death came as a severe shock to her family and to the many friends she made in the sheep industry through her gracious charm and friendliness. She was in attendance at the California Ram Sale in Sacramento but left on the second day because she did not feel well.

A graduate of Stanford Lane Hospital, Mrs. Wing served in France during World War I as chief nurse of a mobile operating unit of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps. Later she was superintendent of nurses in the St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco.

Surviving are her husband, a son, Charles P. Wing, and three sisters.

Funeral services were held on Monday, May 10, with inurnment at Cypress Lawn and interment in the Golden Gate National Cemetery.

Judge Frank Noriega, Bakersfield, president of the California Wool Growers Association, and Past Presidents Raymond Anchordoguy, Red Bluff; Joe Russ, Fernaldale; Harry Petersen, Dixon; J. K. Sexton, Willows; S. P. Arbios, Stockton; J. L. Sawyer, Oakdale; A. T. Spencer, Wilton; F. C. Clarke, Laytonville, and Hugh W. Baber, Chico, served as honorary pallbearers.

### ROMEO E. SHORT

ROMEO E. SHORT, 60, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, died in Brinkley, Arkansas in mid-May.

Mr. Short was the vice president of the AFBF from 1947 through early 1953, when he resigned to accept a position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Ill health caused Mr. Short to resign from the USDA in October of 1953.

# Tariff Will Remain If Wool Bill Passes

**I**T is the intent of the Administration and of Congress that the present tariff on wool will not be lowered, if the wool bill is enacted. A clear statement to this effect was made a part of the record by Senator Barrett of Wyoming, while S. 2911 was under debate in the Upper House.

The Senator said during the hearings on the bill he questioned Assistant Secretary Ross Rizley of the Department of Agriculture on that point and read into the record that part of the hearings:

**SENATOR BARRETT.** *Might I ask Mr. Rizley one question? In your statement you say the tariff established to protect the industry would be continued. I assume by that you meant the present tariff of 25.5 cents would be continued?*

**MR. RIZLEY.** *That is correct.*

**SENATOR BARRETT.** *During the life of this program?*

**MR. RIZLEY.** *That is correct.*

**SENATOR BARRETT.** *I want to congratulate the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture on a fine statement, Mr. Chairman.*

"The understanding with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administration," Senator Barrett continued, "was that the tariff on wool would not be changed during the life of the proposed program, should the wool bill be enacted into law."

Senator Barrett then asked Senator Young of North Dakota, who is the ranking member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, if it was not "the idea of the Committee, that, under this bill the tariff on wool shall remain as it is during the life of the program, should the bill be enacted into law." Senator Young in reply said, "What the Senator has stated is my understanding, and I think it is the understanding of all the members of the Committee that the Administration will maintain the present tariff on wool for the duration of the program. The Committee feels that it is vitally necessary to the successful operation of the wool program."

Senator Barrett then said that Senator Millikin of Colorado and he had also discussed the matter personally with the Secretary of Agriculture and had been given assurance "that that was the attitude of the Administration in so far as the bill is concerned."

## WATER COMMITTEE

**With the formation of a national water policy as its objective, a committee of three cabinet members was appointed by President Eisenhower on May 25. Committee members are Secretary of Agriculture Benson, Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson and Interior Secretary Douglas McKay.**

**The President is also expected to announce a reorganized Federal Interagency River Basin Committee to coordinate the various Federal activities in connection with water resources. Serving on this committee will be representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Public Health and the Federal Power Commission.**

## Committee Drafts Tariff Program

**T**HE Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy outlined its tariff program at a meeting in Washington on May 18. Their main purpose is to strive for trade policies which will give us the "maximum volume of foreign trade consonant with our national welfare and security."

The Committee urged Congress to enact H. R. 9159, introduced on May 17 by Representative Oakley Hunter of California. This bill is closely parallel to bills by Representatives Russell V. Mack of Washington, Hubert B. Scudder of California, Tom Steed of Oklahoma, James E. Van Zandt of Pennsylvania, Robert Secrest of Ohio and others.

This measure would be a substitute for the trade agreements program, and would restore to Congress final authority over tariff and trade policies. It would empower the Tariff Commission to raise or lower tariffs and to impose, modify or withdraw quotas, in accordance with the standards set in the legislation. The Tariff Commission authority would be subject only to Congressional veto. Under the bill, rates already existing would be continued until they were changed after an inquiry by the Tariff Commission. Such an inquiry or investigation would be made by the Commis-

sion on application. Thus the bill would not lead to any general increase or reduction in rates.

H. R. 9159 also provides that adherence to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would be withdrawn on June 30, 1955, unless it is approved meanwhile by Congress.

The Nation-Wide Committee also advocates the rejection of H. R. 6584 which has passed the House and is now pending before the Senate Finance Committee. Their chief objection is to the provision under which this country would recognize the export value given in the country of origin and also the multiple rates of exchange used by the exporting country for goods shipped to the United States. This proposed change, it is said, would cause an average reduction of 12 percent in the duty collected on many of our imports.

Strong opposition was also registered by the group to H. R. 8860, the so-called Kean Bill, which would carry out some of the President's recommendations for tariff reductions, and would greatly extend his authority over tariff and trade policy. If enacted it would also validate GATT. (President Eisenhower on May 20 said he would not push for enactment of his recommendations on tariff during this session of Congress.)

The Nation-Wide Committee will also work with Congress to prevent amendment of the so-called "Buy American" Act, which requires that Government funds be used for the purchase of material from American sources.

## GROUPS ENDORSE S. 2548

The Western Game and Fish Commissioners in their annual meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, on May 6, gave unanimous approval to S. 2548, the Forest Grazing Bill, with two minor amendments. Honorable Clifford Hope, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, was notified of their position by wire on that date.

Endorsement of S. 2548 as it passed the Senate has also been given by the National Wildlife Federation. This action was taken at their annual convention in Chicago, March 11-13, 1954. In their report, this group strongly recommended to the House Committee on Agriculture that they report out H. R. 6787 in the same form as S. 2548 was approved by the Senate.





for irrigation . . . .



for drinking . . . .

# H<sub>2</sub>O - THE MAGIC LIQUID

**C**OOL, clear water . . . the magic elixir that can turn deserts into blossoms . . . the liquid blend that keeps humans, animals and plants alive and healthy . . . water, sometimes thought of as liquid gold, can be conserved both for consumption and for the development of waste or low-producing dry lands into valuable, high-producing irrigated lands.

Modern technology, modern equipment and modern "know-how" have brought this revolution in irrigation about.

In Idaho, for example, the records show that in Bingham County alone about 52,925 acres have been brought under cultivation by sprinkler or pump irrigation since 1949. Farmers are doing overnight what the pioneers were never able to do—whip the desert.

In this Idaho area, the land potential is still great, with many acres which fall within the considered normal economical pumping lift of 200 feet or less. There are vast areas in the West which can and will be developed if the agricultural economy remains sound.

Many more acres of pasture will undoubtedly come under irrigation for the benefit of the sheepman and his herds with the many and successful techniques of irrigation.

## DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION REGARDING IRRIGATION IN GENERAL?

### Where is irrigation most often used?

In the arid sections of the West, irrigation has long been used in agricultural production. Recently, it has become more important in the semiarid and subhumid sections. In Colorado, for instance, the land under irrigation had increased by 404,800 acres, or 16.4 percent from 1939 to 1949. In that same period of time the State of Oklahoma showed an irrigated acreage increase of 667.9 percent.

### What is the source of water?

The ultimate determinant of water resources, both ground and surface, is precipitation. Man's control over precipitation is necessarily limited both as to quantity available and time of availability. In order to insure an adequate supply of water at all times, he must resort to measures which will afford him the greatest opportunity of full utilization, including storage of water, which becomes available. This is accomplished to varying degrees by attempting to decrease the amount of run-off and regulating the rapidity with which run-off moves beyond control.

Ground water, contrary to what many people believe, is not an exhaustible resource in the sense that coal or oil are exhaustible. Ground water is water in storage during its journey through the hydrological cycle. It is being replenished constantly through precipitation and, although there are periods, particularly during droughts, when withdrawals from ground waters exceed additions, such decreases are usually temporary and are recovered during periods of above normal rainfall.

In addition to precipitation, other factors influence the development of irrigation from ground water. One is the depth of water table below ground level. This varies from one locality to another because of differences in geological formations underlying the areas. In some areas, ground water is lacking entirely or is insufficient to carry on irrigation. Also, the soils and terrain are not suitable for irrigation in some areas.

### How much does an irrigation system cost?

The capital requirements of an irrigation system for a particular farm will depend upon the kind of irrigation system (sprinkler or gravity), the source of water, the acreage to be irrigated, and the topography.

The question of whether sprinkler or surface irrigation is superior depends on

the farm to be irrigated. For irregular topography, where surface ditches cannot be provided, or where deep-percolation losses from surface irrigation are great, sprinkler irrigation probably is the only practical type. On the other hand, surface irrigation usually takes less initial investment and, in those areas where it can be used, may be more profitable. However, the system that is best for any farm can be determined only by analysis or experience. This means that the returns from the two systems must be compared and balanced against the operator's personal preferences regarding the type of supervision and labor for each.

#### How will irrigation help your farm?

The contribution that irrigation makes to farm income is expressed largely through greater pasture and crop yields. However, with increased yields on irrigated lands, more nutrients are removed from the soil. Therefore, a more complete soil nutrient replenishment program is necessary on irrigated land if crop yields are to be maintained.

In experiments made in the Great Plains area the greatest increases in crop yields were experienced by cotton and alfalfa. Grain sorghum also responded quite well to added water. Crop responses to irrigation vary considerably from year to year. In addition, differences in yields on irrigated and dry land are greater in dry years.

It is believed that substantially greater increases in irrigated yields are possible if irrigation is accompanied by improved crop rotations, increased use of fertilizer, better insect control programs, proper land development, and proper water application. Therefore, subsequent increases in yield would not be due to irrigation alone, but to a combination of practices.

#### Can irrigation help to insure good crops and pastures?

Instability of production and growth is frequently caused in many areas by an unreliable supply of moisture. Irrigation is an excellent means of removing some of this variability. There are, however, numerous problems associated with the adoption of irrigation.

On many farms, water is not available or the terrain is such that the land cannot be irrigated. In such cases, the development of irrigation in the community could have indirect benefits. For example, an irrigation development might produce either forage or grain crops or both, so that a livestock farmer on a dryland farm would have a dependable feed supply by purchasing the feed from a farmer with considerable irrigated land.

#### What problems are involved in installing and maintaining an irrigation system?

The innovation of irrigation carries with it a number of problems that are new to dryland farmers and stockmen. Not only will many of the crops be new, but there will also be problems associated with the time and amount of water application. Soil management also becomes quite important as water is applied to agricultural crops. A farmer contemplating the adoption of irrigation would do well to secure technical advice from his extension service or other sources.

#### How will irrigation affect sheepmen specifically?

Irrigation may prevent income from falling to disastrous levels during a period of extended drought. It is during such a period that the need for added stability from irrigation would be greatest. Although the supply of water may be lowered during extended dry periods, controlled irrigation will still benefit the sheepman in many ways.

One of its stabilizing effects is to permit the maintenance of livestock numbers during periods of drought. Irrigation permits quicker recovery in more favorable years, while under dryland farming it may be necessary to liquidate livestock herds.

Irrigated pasture tests made by the Montana Experiment Station in cooperation with the USDA showed the high carrying capacity of irrigated pasture. Mixtures seeded in 1949 and grazed for three years carried from 12 to 16 yearling ewes per acre. Empire birdsfoot trefoil with Troy bluegrass furnished an average of 2,029 grazing days per acre compared with the

1,895 days for the standard Huntley mixture.

Sheep are also likely to eat poisonous plants more readily if pastures are dry and there is no abundant growth of edible plants and grasses.

Consequently, it is probable that irrigation has a stabilizing effect on the farm and the livestock organization, but it is also likely that considerable fluctuation in physical production and income still will exist even though irrigation is used.

(Material taken from the April, 1954, "Monthly Review," published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.)

## PUMPS AND IRRIGATION

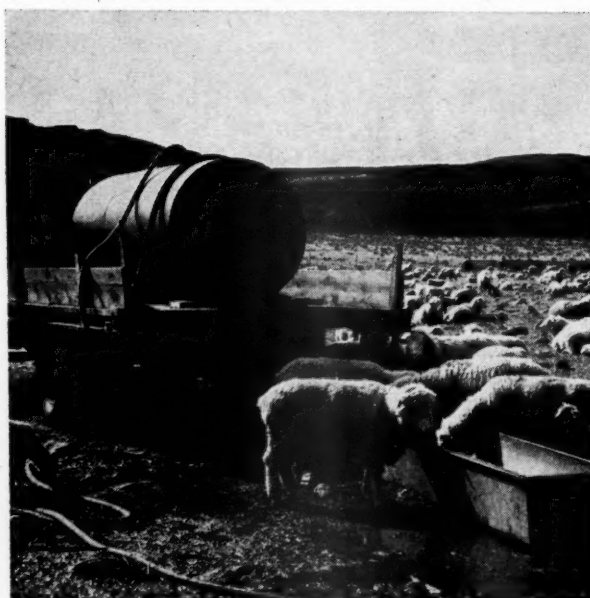
#### What is the cost of pumping irrigation?

Pumping irrigation water expenses vary according to the crop grown, soil type, surface slope, pumping lift and other factors. Most pumping systems are designed to pump at least three acre feet per acre. The cost for pumping this amount, figuring depreciation on the pumping system and cost of electrical power, varies from \$3.88 per acre for a 50-foot lift to \$15.46 per acre for a 200-foot lift.

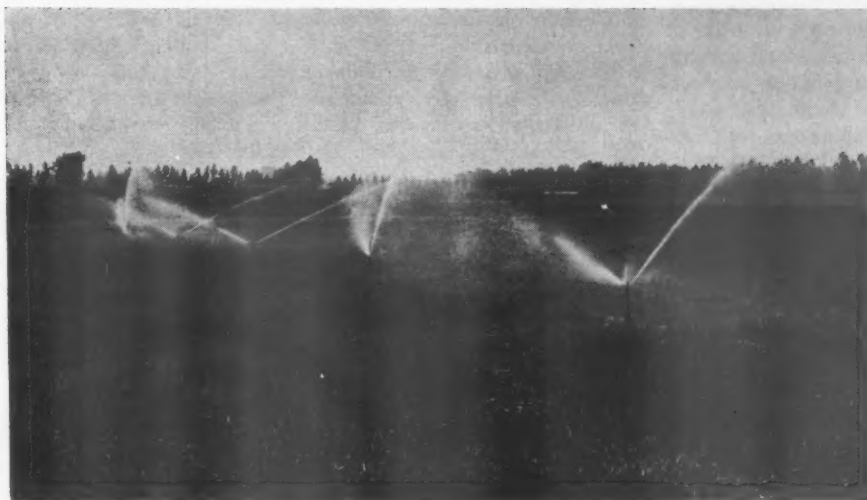
This, of course, isn't figuring the initial cost of the pumping system.

#### How much land will a pumping system irrigate?

The average pumping plant in the Bingham County, Idaho, area serves 110 acres, and has a rated discharge of 1,075 gallons per minute. The depths of lift average 100 feet. The plant will deliver 3 acre feet per acre at a rate of 10 gallons per minute per acre in 1,620 hours of operation. This is 50 percent plant operation efficiency and 10 percent overload.



Water is pumped electrically both for sheep and for irrigation. This particular sheep operation couldn't be undertaken without the use of a pump.



# It's Raining, But There are No Clouds

## Uses and Application of Sprinklers on Irrigated Pastures And for Allied Employment

**M**ANY livestock men have found in recent years that modern, controlled irrigation with efficient, portable irrigation equipment, is the key to successful employment of the many improved agricultural methods and practices that modern irrigation agricultural science has made available to them.

It has long been recognized that irrigated pastures as well as dependable and prolific hay and feed crops are a must for many sheepmen—whether they be range operators, growers of farm flocks, feed-lot men, or just dirt farmers with a few head of sheep for meat and a few dollars extra pocket money.

Growing lush pastures or fine feed and hay crops has, however, often been a great deal easier in the “planning” than in the doing. First of all, in order to get a stand—as well as grow the crop—there must be moisture in the soil. For grain this should be essentially 50 to 75 percent of the quantity required to grow and mature the crop.

Soil moisture is necessary for the preparation of a seedbed—not too much; not too little; just the right amount (the amount that can be put on by man with the control of application that sprinkler irrigation provides). Good seedbed preparation is just as essential to “getting a start” as is adequate soil moisture for germinating the seed. They're both essential and neither is worth

a great deal without the other. Sprinklers enable the modern irrigation farmer to secure both. Moreover a properly designed irrigation system permits the planter to keep the seedbed moist while seeds are germinating and the tender, fragile seedlings are emerging. By applying frequent light irrigations (with spray well broken up and gentle) the farmer entirely avoids soil crusting, cracks forming (and resulting “spotty stands”). With this type of irrigation system the farmer has assurance of a good stand with one lighter seeding than he would have used for dry land or surface irrigation methods.

Many irrigators are turning to sprinklers for seedbed preparation and for “starting” “difficult” crops. And, if the grower wishes to make a light pre-planting application of fertilizer, he can do it at nominal costs with a sprinkler system. The fertilizer can be applied in solution so that the materials are carried into the root zone of the plants. Nitrogen and potash materials remain in the soil solution “ready” and available for the young plants. The sprinkler system has then accomplished not two but three purposes in one and the grower has begun to take advantage of the many and varied avenues to greater profits which his new irrigation system opens to him.

The growing plant rapidly develops an

expanding root system as well as above ground vegetative materials and as the plant grows not only its size but its rate of growth increases. It, therefore, like any young growing thing requires an ever-increasing food supply and most of these food materials it takes from the soil in a solution (the soil moisture). It is, therefore, necessary that the soil be able to supply these ever increasing quantities of moisture and plant foods.

It has been found that profitable responses from one or a combination of fertilizer practices and materials can be secured on a great portion of our irrigated soils. With the development of the modern leaf testing kits (together with visual identification of plant nutrient deficiency symptoms) the modern irrigator can keep a rather close check not only on the “availability level” of the plant foods in his soil but also on the apparent “balance” of two major plant foods (and perhaps several others): nitrogen and phosphorus that seem

Story By

**Charley S. Taylor**

Story and Pictures from  
**Shur-Rane Department**

FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORP.



to work as a team and are interdependent for maximum crop response.

Application of soluble fertilizer material is quick, inexpensive and efficient with a sprinkler system. And while some workers in the field recommend application of phosphorus by banding, most of the other plant food materials—the soluble ones—can be applied through the sprinkler in as many and as light applications as desired. Commercial fertilizer applicators with proven performance history—for use in conjunction with sprinkler systems are available on the market at reasonable costs.

Hand in hand with these plus values of sprinklers go some other closely allied advantages of sprinkling. Gone are the salt concentrations and slick spots due to seepage caused by excess water application in an effort to keep the field wet enough to "get the crop up." Gone are the open ditches with all the headaches they envision: Structure costs, maintenance outlays, seepage spreading of noxious weeds, damage by rodents, interfering with machinery operation, and "hogging" of land that could be in profitable production. Absent also is the need for a long series of plowing — harrowing — discing — levelling — floating — harrowing operations in the late fall, winter or early spring to "get the land in shape" for irrigating. There is no need for well-trained expensive irrigators with portable sprinkling systems—a city grade school lad can do a fine job of irrigating with a sprinkler that has been properly designed and installed.

Possible with the sprinkler system is concentrated controlled leaching of salts which have accumulated because of previous poor irrigation practices with other methods. Also easily and inexpensively done with the sprinkler is the addition of soil amendments—gypsum, sulphur (or other) such soluble material for altering alkali to soluble material so that it can be leached below plant root zones.

In addition to acreage gained by elimination of ditches there are the additional acres that used to lie "above the ditch," and the south—and sunny for winter crops—slopes that were previously considered unirrigable are now available (because they couldn't be watered and farmed efficiently with surface methods). These "extra" acres are available for production with a sprinkler irrigation system. And with the water saved by the sprinklers the existing water supply is usually more than adequate to irrigate this "extra land" as well as all of that formerly "under the ditch."

Adapted varieties of crops grown are essential—varieties adapted to the climate

and growing conditions as well as to production under irrigation. Rates of seeding are of great importance. Sometimes thicker stands give greater tonnage per acre. In the case of pasture, correct mixture can have great influence on ultimate profit. Different animals have, apparently, different selectivity in usage of pasture crops (and this may perhaps even be variable among the same kind of culture due to peculiar circumstances of some sort). Also hardier, faster growing, better adapted or less palatable varieties will crowd out other—and sometimes more desirable varieties. These things, of course, are in addition to plant nutrient level and availability, soil moisture content, soil aeration, aggregation, temperature, drainage, saline and alkali control, mechanical impedance (of root and shoot growth), climate, etc. And of course with success in all these things, bumper crops of fine quality, proper utilization is still mandatory.

Irrigated pasture men have found that better response, utilization—and of course production—is secured when stock are not left on pasture too long.

These experienced irrigated pasture men also agree that it is best to graze the pasture before growth gets too rank—while the growth is tender, succulent, nutritious and highly palatable. Under such conditions precautions against bloating must be taken especially with range animals or when grazing mixture containing the "bloating" legumes—some of the trefoils have not shown much tendency to bloat cattle. A full stomach before going on the pasture together with the availability of dry feed (in the irrigated pasture) seems to give a measure of protection to some animals for some operators. Other operators have placed troughs of blackstrap molasses together with dry feed—hay, hulls, etc.—in the field. Most operators seem to make a practice of feeding stock before putting them on irrigated pasture—never letting them go on with an empty stomach.

The short rotational grazing periods have advantages from the standpoint of the irrigation operation too. They make it possible to allow time for the topsoil to dry out—after the previous irrigation—before stock go on the ground—thus preventing puddling of the soil from trampling. And of course having succulent forage, the animals accept almost everything and do a good job of "harvesting" without grazing too closely—thereby damaging the crop. Then too, the shorter grazing period permits getting back on the land with water quicker—and in the case of most grasses which have shallow rooting systems, this is especially advan-

tageous. Droppings can be scattered with equipment before they dry out and do too much concentrated damage from burning of the crop. A close check can be kept on plant nutrient availability level and balance—by employment of leaf test and other indicator methods. And frequent light application of required fertilizer materials can be made.

When the pastures get ahead of the stock, the extra feed can be cut for hay or ensilage—and of course weeds are controlled by clipping.

Many owners of farm flocks or herds of sheep as well as some range operators have

# SPRINKLED PASTURE

**Produces better, higher, nutrient feed. Will yield 2110 ewe days per acre. Local wool grower, Mr. Frank Lauda, uses \$30,000 PORT-ALUM Aluminum Irrigation System. COMMENTS:**

**"It pays for itself in 2 years!"**

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found it profitable to put old range ewes—with poor teeth—on pasture—especially winter pasture. These old ewes are then bred, deliver fine lambs and are frequently sold with lamb by their side. This practice also enables the supplemental utilization of some rough or damaged hay which can be added (perhaps chopped or ground) to the lambing ration. Many irrigated pasture men also like to put their crop land in rotation.

Alfalfa and clover stands—due to winter kill, pulling out by stock or for other reasons may start to thin out or decline in production after three to five or more years. Many operators like to plow these stands out, and they frequently follow the alfalfa with a corn crop for ensilage. Good corn ensilage apparently stimulates the milk flow after lambing and helps get lambs off to a flying start. Then too a plentiful supply of milk, grain, ensilage, and green pasture (in winter in warmer areas) help in the care and handling of orphan and twin lambs.

Usually operators who follow a rotation practice will take one or two cash crops off the ground before it goes back into pasture or hay. And the hay crop is often seeded with a nurse crop of small grain—say wheat—thus providing a feed crop off the ground the first year while the seedling hay crop is taking hold. And of course some grains can be made into hay (especially oats).

A sprinkler lateral—or mainline for that matter—is a portable pipeline that can be run almost anywhere and through which water can be transported to a desired locality—such as for watering troughs in irrigated (or even range) pasture. It would be possible to have a smaller line taking off a sprinkler lateral that would automatically keep a stock watering tank filled. This might prove extremely useful with portable watering equipment for use in rotational grazing of range. And of course—where the State water laws permit—excellent results can often be secured from light irrigation applications to native pasture grasses. And this extra growth can be used to carry dry cows or “cured” for winter range—in winter grazing areas.

The same portable sprinkler pipeline can of course be used for filling ponds, reservoirs, swimming pools etc., from distant sources of water supply. And of course the sprinklers are excellent for settling the dust around the barnyard, corrals, and farmstead, or to seed down and hold a bad blow area of ground. They function exceptionally well for starting cover, strip, nurse or shelter belt crops. And sprinklers water over, under, or in trees as required, by proper selection of heads and risers.

A sprinkler system must be engineered, constructed, designed and installed to deliver water as needed to the land it serves in the correct amount, at the right time, in the desired place, and at the proper rate. The gentle controlled rain creates soil moisture conditions favorable to plant growth at any and all stages of plant growth and maturity. Sprinkler irrigation systems give evenness of irrigation water application and control of the operation.

A portable sprinkler irrigation system gives the sheepman—as it has other agricultural men—the key to successful use, ready application, and profitable employment of the many wonderfully improved methods, techniques, and practices that modern irrigation agricultural science has made available.

## WHAT ABOUT SPRINKLER IRRIGATION?

### Does it require less labor to irrigate with sprinklers?

No—on lands with smooth topography.

Yes—on lands of rough topography.

### Do better crops result from sprinkler irrigation?

If crops get sufficient moisture by any of the common irrigation methods, then yield and quality are usually similar. If conditions are not suited to good surface irrigation, sprinkling generally gives higher yields and improves the quality?

### Does sprinkling damage crops?

No.

### Does sprinkling destroy insecticide, fungicide, or herbicide spray?

Not any more than rain does. Application of water by sprinkler can be timed to augment pest and disease control by spraying.

### Does sprinkling prevent proper pollination?

Not any more than a rain would.

### Are there any crops that should not be irrigated by sprinkling?

No. (If certain diseases are present it may not be advisable to do so.)

### Does sprinkling aid in spreading disease?

Foliage diseases, such as bacterial blight of beans and both the early and the late blight of potatoes, may be spread and increased in severity by periodic sprinkling on affected plants.

### How much water does it take to run a sprinkler system?

The records show that water efficiency is greater with a sprinkler system since water requirement runs somewhat less than under furrow irrigation. The average farmer, irrigating from canal-surface irrigation, applies more than 3.5 acre feet per acre, while the

records indicate that the average sprinkler system applies around two acre feet.

### What about the design of the sprinkler system?

This is very important. The water application should not exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb it. Soil like a sponge, will hold a certain amount of water, and the remainder will run off. There is great variation in the water holding capacity of soils. The variation of the depth of penetration should not exceed 15 percent in any field or pasture. A sprinkler system must be designed to meet the peak water requirement during the hottest weather.

## ADVANTAGES OF A SPRINKLER SYSTEM

(Conditions favoring its use)

1. Land level is not necessary, making it possible to irrigate uneven land that cannot or should not be leveled.
2. Steep slopes can be irrigated with a minimum of erosion.
3. Light soils having a high intake rate may be irrigated successfully, as well as heavy soils having slow intake rates.
4. Very flat lands may be irrigated accurately.
5. Small streams can be better utilized.
6. Drainage problems may be decreased.
7. Land above the water supply may be irrigated.
8. Many ditches are eliminated.
9. Skilled irrigators are not necessary.
10. Crops can be successfully irrigated up.
11. It is possible to apply fertilizer quite uniformly in the irrigation water.

## DISADVANTAGES OF SPRINKLER SYSTEM

(Conditions favoring the use of flooding from ditches)

1. Initial investment is high.
2. Power costs are a continuous expense.
3. Moving laterals may be costly and disagreeable.
4. A system is designed for one capacity only.
5. Wind affects water distribution.
6. A sprinkler system does not always save water and labor.

## KEEP THESE THINGS IN MIND IF YOU'RE GOING TO BUY A SPRINKLER SYSTEM...

Consider the costs of purchasing, installation, and operation.

The cost of installing a sprinkler system

today generally varies from \$75 to \$100 an acre. Occasionally a large system is installed for less than \$75 an acre.

Investment in a sprinkler system can be spread over several years. To determine annual irrigation costs, figure interest on the investment and depreciation on the equipment. As estimate for determining rate of equipment depreciation, a useful life of 15 years is often used. In addition to interest and depreciation charges are the costs for power, labor and maintenance.

Ask a reliable and qualified dealer to design a system that fits your needs and meets all the minimum requirements.

It should not apply water at a rate that causes runoff.

It should have a capacity of six to eight gallons per minute per acre to be irrigated, based on a 20-hour operation per day. For example, an 80-acre field would require a minimum capacity of six times 80 or 480 gallons per minute.

Insist on a complete system from pump-plant to sprinklers. Buy it all from one source. Don't buy a system piecemeal.

(Material taken from a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Wyoming, Laramie, in March, 1953. Other material from the March, 1954 "U and I Cultivator.")

## Rambouillet Ram Sale Set for July

**T**HE 18th Annual San Angelo, Texas, Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale sponsored by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, has been set for July 15-17. It will be held at the San Angelo Fairgrounds which have been rebuilt because of the 1953 tornado which completely destroyed all buildings.

As in previous sales, a five-man committee will pick the rams good enough to be designated studs from a pen holding the best two rams of each consignor. The committee will also rate the studs as No. 1 or No. 2 in quality and will pass on the pens of three, designated A-B-C pens, which are sold with the buyer privileged to take all or any part of the pen.

Another committee will carefully check all other rams to insure soundness and deserv- ing quality. The sale will begin at 10 a.m., Saturday, July 17. Over 300 top rams are expected to be consigned.

R. O. Sheffield, association president from San Angelo, is chairman of the committee and sale manager.

## Arizona to Host Summer Meetings

**S**UMMER meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona, on July 14 and 15.

Major discussion for the NWGA Executive Committee on July 14 will center around Washington activity, research and promotion of lamb, and disease control. President Ray W. Willoughby will preside over these discussions.

A proposal to amend the constitution and by-laws of the American Wool Council, Inc., will be considered by the Council of Directors of that group on the 15th. President W. H. Steiwer will preside over these meetings.

Max F. Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, Inc., will outline the Wool Bureau's immediate promotion program. He will undoubtedly explain the consumer advertising program that is to begin in August under the direction of the Bureau.

Jan Moolman of Middleburg, Cape Province, South Africa, has been invited to attend the meetings. Mr. Moolman is chairman of the board of directors of the Wool Bureau. He is also a member of the Executive of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund, which controls the International Wool Secretariat.

The Arizona Wool Growers Association convention, scheduled for July 13, will hold its annual barbecue on the same evening.



Flagstaff Scenery

Those present at the Flagstaff committee meetings are especially invited to attend this barbecue.

A good attendance is anticipated for the Executive Committee and Council of Directors meetings. They are open meetings and Arizona Association members have been invited to participate.

Hotel and motel reservations may be made through the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. A \$5 advance deposit must accompany each room reservation request.

In your spare time there are many places to go near Flagstaff in your own car or on conducted tours. Sights to see include: the Grand Canyon; Oak Creek Canyon, with road winding through hidden canyons and serene valleys; San Francisco Peaks, towering to a height of 12,662 feet; Lowell Observatory, one of the country's outstanding laboratories; Indian ruins and national monuments.

## N.A.W.M. ELECTS WALEN NEW PRESIDENT

E. D. Walen, vice president of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, was elected president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at its 89th annual meeting in New York on May 6.

Mr. Walen has been in the textile field for 36 years. He was elected vice president of Pacific in 1941 and a director in 1943. In addition to its worsted mill in Lawrence, Pacific also has wool mills in Brookneal, Drakes Branch and Halifax, Virginia, and Carrboro, North Carolina.



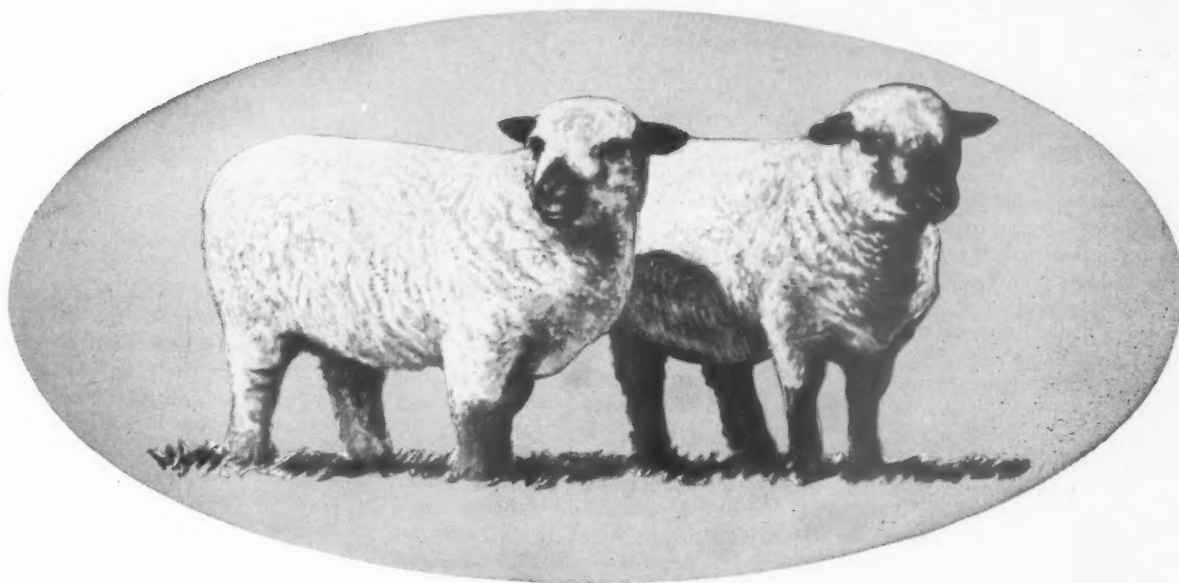
E. D. WALEN  
Newly Elected President



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# PASTURING SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND

by JOHN S. HOFMANN

The author of this article, John S. Hofmann, is the son of J. Stuart Hofmann of Montrose, Colorado, a former president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

John Hofmann went to New Zealand on a Fulbright scholarship to study their methods of sheep raising. He attended Lincoln College in Christchurch, New Zealand. He also visited much of New Zealand and Australia.

**M**OST American sheepmen have no doubt heard, at some time or other, of the high carrying capacities obtained by sheep graziers in New Zealand—carrying capacities of up to five and sometimes six ewes per acre for 12 months of the year.

However, information of this sort is seldom given much thought because the average American sheepman knows little of the New Zealander's sheep pasturing methods and conditions. Also, New Zealand, as well as being a great distance away, may appear to be a rather insignificant pair of islands when we compare her, mapwise, with her nearest neighbor, the great sheep raising country of Australia. As an introduction, then, to the methods employed by New Zealand sheep graziers to achieve their high production of lamb and wool, a few facts about the country may be of interest.

## Climate Plus Management

New Zealand, the youngest and smallest of the original British Dominions, consists of two main islands and several smaller islands having a total area of about 100,000 square miles, or about the same area as the State of Colorado. The two islands, if superimposed onto the western United States in their proper latitudinal relationship, would reach from Los Angeles to Great Falls, Montana. This wide coverage of latitudes, along with the mountainous nature of much of the land, gives the country a fairly wide range of pasture conditions. However, nowhere in the country are experienced the extremes of summer heat and winter cold comparable with those common to our main sheep raising regions. Excepting some of the higher altitude sheep

raising areas on the South Island, the climate is generally mild, with moderate to high rainfall. New Zealand's number one asset for livestock production is the kindness with which the climate has treated her. There are few places in the country where sheep cannot be grazed on green forage for at least nine months of the year.

There are almost 35 million sheep (excluding lambs) and two and one fourth million beef cattle being grazed, as well as two million dairy cows being milked entirely on pasture. There is no feeding or fattening of livestock on grains or other harvested concentrates as is practiced in the United States.

Considering the fact that almost half the land area is in heavy forest or scrub, or mountains too bare of vegetation for grazing, these numbers are rather amazing. Here we have 35 million sheep and over four million cattle being grazed on 32 million acres of land.

While the climate of New Zealand is ideally suited to growing grass, development of intensive grassland management to a quite high degree has been necessary to achieve this production. In 1920, the area that had been cleared of forest and sown to grass was almost as great as it is today, having increased since then by only one and one half to two million acres. However, during that time the number of breeding ewes in the country increased by over nine million, accompanied by correspondingly large increases in beef and dairy cattle. Most of this increase in production has been due to the increased use of pasture topdressing with phosphates, the use of improved grasses and clovers, better management of livestock on improved pastures, as well as liming, drainage, and the use of trace minerals on pastures where needed.

## Pasture Types

There are three general types of pastures on which sheep are grazed—(1) unimproved, native "tussock" (bunchgrass) pastures located mainly in the mountains, (2) lower, hill country pastures, many of which

are surface sown and topdressed with superphosphate, and (3) "fat lamb" pastures on rolling and level country in the lower elevations.

While the unimproved, tussock grass pastures of the higher country occupy approximately 10 million of the 32 million acres in pastures, their contribution to the country's overall sheep numbers is relatively small. Carrying capacities on this type of pasture average about one sheep to four acres. It is on this type of pasture land that the Merino sheep of the country are run (300,000). Also, a large proportion of the crossbred or Corriedale type sheep are raised on the lower areas of this high country.

It is on the last two types of pasture land mentioned that New Zealanders have made the most progress in improving pastures and sheep production.

## Permanent Pasture

Most of the lower, hill country pastures are unplowable, and are in permanent pasture after having been surface sown and topdressed. These pastures were originally in scrub and native forest which was cut and/or burned, followed by surface sowing of grasses and clovers in the ash. Perennial ryegrass, orchard grass, and New Zealand white clover are the chief plants used for sowing these pastures. It is here that a large proportion of the breeding stock, both aged ewes and yearlings, is reared for the more fertile, lowland fat lamb farms. Large numbers of feeder lambs are also raised on these hill country pastures for later fattening in the lowlands on grass or fattening crops of rape, kales, and to a limited extent, turnips and lupines.

The fat lamb pastures in the lower elevations fall into two categories. Either permanent, high producing fattening pastures, or rotation pastures that are sown down for anywhere from four to eight years, after which they are plowed in a cropping rotation with grain, fattening crops of rape, etc., or root crops such as turnips for winter feeding off in the fields. A high proportion of this type of pasture is grazed with aged ewes which are kept for one or two crops of lambs.

## High Producing Species

The high production achieved on tame pastures is partially due to the development of high producing strains of grasses and clovers which have been found most suitable for intensive sheep grazing. The most notable species are perennial ryegrass and a New Zealand strain of white clover. These



There are millions of acres of "fat lamb" farming country like these shown in the south of New Zealand. It is common for this type of pasture to carry four and often five ewes per acre of farm for 12 months of the year.



Hundreds of thousands of acres of "bush burn" sheep pastures like this one on the North Island of New Zealand have been brought into high production through aerial topdressing and sowing with superphosphate and clovers.

two form the basis of most pasture mixtures. Additional plants are added to the mixtures according to the local conditions of climate and soil. Orchard grass, timothy, Montgomery and broad red clovers are commonly used to supplement the basic pasture mixture of ryegrass and white clover. In the extreme north of the country, where almost subtropical conditions prevail, paspalum grass takes the place of orchard grass as

Perennial ryegrass and white clover have achieved their premier role in New Zealand sheep pastures because of their ease of establishment, their high productivity and permanence under close sheep grazing, and their adaptability to the climatic conditions of the country.

The inclusion of a high proportion of legumes in sheep pasture mixtures is given high priority. Besides white clover, broad red and Montgomery red clovers are extensively used in pasture mixtures. The latter two are noted for their ability to produce well in the first year or two of pasture establishment, after which they usually decline under the close sheep grazing in favor of white clover.

#### Subterranean Clover

Another clover that is coming into wide use on stony and second class country subject to drought is subterranean clover. It is proving to be a valuable feed on this type of land, especially during periods of summer drought when white clover produces little or no feed. Subterranean clover is also commonly used as the legume in sheep pasture mixtures on newly broken-in pastures that are not yet ready for the fertility demanding white clover, or in seeding newly broken-in hillsides where a cover is desired quickly.

For providing large quantities of highly palatable, temporary or out-of-season feed, Italian ryegrass is often sown, usually with red clover. This gives a high yield of early

spring feed, useful for lambing until the permanent perennial ryegrass pastures become productive.

A hybrid ryegrass, developed in New Zealand from crossing Italian ryegrass with perennial ryegrass, has come into prominence in recent years as a highly productive grass for use in pastures that are intended to be plowed under for cropping after four to eight years. It is called short rotation or H 1 ryegrass. It combines the high palatability and productivity of Italian and the perennial, grazing resistant qualities of perennial ryegrass.

#### Farmers Benefit

The benefit of the high producing pasture plant strains that have been developed in New Zealand is carried through to the farmer by the widespread use of an excellent seed certification program. It is a rare sheep farmer who does not use certified grass and clover seed in his pasture mixtures, or at least knows the germination and purity of the seed he does use, as determined by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture's certification program.

Kentucky bluegrass is conspicuous by its absence from New Zealand sheep pasture mixtures. While it is quite a common grass on the roadsides and in run-out pastures, it is considered a weed in pastures where it does occur. Another of our common pasture grasses that is not used in New Zealand is smooth brome grass. Meadow fescue is used occasionally, but not to any large extent.

#### Superphosphate Topdressing

The most spectacular rise in the production of sheep pastures has been brought about through the extensive use of superphosphates on pastures. Over seven million acres of pasture land is topdressed with

artificial fertilizers or lime or both annually, and it would be safe to say that almost all sown pastures in New Zealand receive superphosphate, either at the time of sowing, or at some time during the life of the pasture.

In the higher rainfall areas of the country, pastures may receive as much as three to four hundredweight of superphosphate per acre each year to maintain production by keeping a high proportion of vigorous clovers present. Even in the dry, irrigated areas of the South Island, results are obtained from topdressing at the rate of one hundredweight of superphosphate every year or two.

Topdressing by air of hundreds of thousands of acres of pastures too steep for tractor-drawn topdressers has become highly developed. There are numerous companies now operating throughout the country that will apply superphosphate, at a specified charge per ton, onto almost any type of terrain.

#### Aerial Sowing

Application of superphosphate, along with aerial sowing of clover seed on much country in native grasses is being carried out in increasing acreages, as sheep farmers put more and more of their income from the past few years of high wool and lamb prices back into their pastures.

The application of trace elements such as cobalt, copper, and molybdenum in areas deficient in them has produced striking results in increased pasture growth and sheep health. There is a growing consciousness of the importance of these trace elements to the pasture and livestock wellbeing on the part of the farmers, as evidenced by their inclusion in topdressing mixtures on a high proportion of farms in the known deficient areas.

(Continued on page 36)



# Needed Bywords: Research, Promotion

**W**OOL Growers of the Western States as well as throughout the Union have a large stake in the efficiency of the entire wool industry. Efficiency of production per animal unit has been in large part accomplished on the ranches and farms through many years of research and application of the principles learned about sheep breeding and wool improvement. When production methods are on a sound basis, then the next step is in proper shearing and preparation for market. The welfare of the industry depends not only upon efficiency of production but is vitally concerned with every stage of marketing, processing, and distribution to bring its product, wool, to the consumer in the form of apparel and household goods. By and large, wool has failed to keep its good story alive and has tended to rest on its laurels. Promotion of its features is now being undertaken in a small way, which is quite small when compared with the advertising campaign of its competitive fibers of the man-made variety. It's up to the wool industry to grow a superior product, prepare and merchandise the raw and finished products to the highest possible degree, and let the world know that wool is indeed a miracle fiber. A slogan is fine but its effectiveness is in the mouth of the customer at the store who asks and insists on good wool products. He is assisted when a kindly clerk, who knows something of the miracle fiber, tells him of the distinctive feel, draping, softness and dressiness of the wool fabric, and shows him the label denoting the amount and kind of wool in the product. A speaker at the recent National Wool Growers Convention, who knows the value of selling a product, aptly states that wool should make its future and not rest on its past.

In accordance with these observations, wool research has spent many years in developing a superior product, and now the producer wishes to grow a product which will better suit the manufacturer and irrespective of the quality or kind of wool produced, it is always important to put it up attractively and show it to the best advantage.

The fact that the wool producer receives about a seventh of the consumer's dollar

(U.S.D.A Technical Bulletin No. 1062) while marketing and manufacturing take up the balance indicates the importance of increased research on marketing and processing of wool as a raw material. The Western States in their work on wool marketing have shown over a five-year period that grading of wool for length and for fineness has increased the income from two to five cents a grease pound, which is certainly an incentive payment. Again the grading of wool at the ranch, when sufficient wool was available, could be done more easily and at half the cost charged at warehouses. Use of sealed bid and auction sales have obtained increased competition on graded and prepared lots of wool.

On the international wool market, producing countries like Australia and South Africa have found it necessary to produce a superior product and prepare it carefully for market by presenting standard grades and types of wool for the buyers to bid on. American buyers, when bidding on the Australian market, know exactly the type and kind of wool they are bidding on.

The results in wool marketing research to date reveal some useful indicators of manufacturing quality as shown in wool characters which the wool grower can see in the fleece of the sheep, such as crimp. The results in selling processed products, such as scoured wool and top, give an indication of types of preparation beyond that ordinarily carried out by producers which give the grower increased income, as well as put him in closer touch with the needs of the manufacturer. Further studies by Government agencies and States will survey the possibilities in selling methods and agencies to put the producer and mill man closer together, and such an association will be mutually helpful. The manufacturer will save by having available a product more suitable to his use without taking an unprepared lot with much he cannot use. He can then pay a premium or incentive to the grower who is encouraged through his pocketbook to grow and deliver what is wanted. The mill man in turn will be able to produce a competitive product by the use of a suitable raw material and will be able to supply wool goods at a price which the public can and will pay. And competitive prices do not mean lower prices for a public which appreciates wool and is willing and able to pay a higher price for the characters which wool alone can supply.

—Robert H. Burns  
Head, Wool Department  
University of Wyoming

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

### National Association Events

July 14-15: Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Inc., meet at Flagstaff, Arizona.  
August 19-20: 39th National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.  
December 6-9: 90th Annual Convention, N.W.G.A., Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Conventions and Meetings

July 21-23: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.  
November 3-4: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco.  
November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Rawlins, Wyoming.  
November 8-10: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Austin, Texas.  
November 11-13: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention.\*  
November 14-16: Washington Wool Growers' Convention.\*  
November 17-19: Montana Wool Growers' Convention.\*  
November 21-23: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention.\*  
January 10-12: American National Cattleman's Convention, Reno, Nevada.

### Shows and Sales

July 15-17: Rambouillet Ram Sale, San Angelo, Texas.  
August 4: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.  
August 5-6: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.  
August 7: Willamette Valley Sale, Albany, Oregon.  
August 11-12: Washington Ram and Ewe Sale, Pullman, Washington.  
August 16: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.  
August 19-20: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.  
September 13: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.  
September 16: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.  
September 16: Salt Lake Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah.  
September 18: Pacatello Fall Range Ram Sale, Pacatello, Idaho.  
September 30: Ram and Ewe Sale, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.  
October 19-23: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.  
October 29-November 7: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.  
November 5-6: National Columbia Show and Sale, Cow Palace, San Francisco.  
November 12-17: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden Utah.  
November 26-December 4: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.  
January 14-22 (1955): National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

\*Place to be announced later.



the exhibit before . . . . . and in action

## For Lamb Promotion Contest Scores Hit at Food Show

**"A**LL you have to do is identify the lamb cuts in the refrigerated showcase and then write 'Why I like Lamb' in 25 words or less." These were the instructions given at the first annual Intermountain Food Show held at the Rainbow Randevu in Salt Lake City on May 21, 22 and 23.

Winners in this lamb judging and essay contest were awarded with lamb cuts from one full lamb carcass each day during the Food Show. There were 30 winners in the three-day contest.

The lamb exhibit was sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association. The lamb was donated by the Producers Livestock Marketing Association who also helped in planning and assembling the exhibit.

Approximately 40,000 people from the Intermountain area attended the first annual Intermountain Food Show. Nearly 4,000 participated in the lamb contest.

Recipe booklets "Let's Have Lamb"

were also given away at the lamb exhibit.

The lamb contest was one of the top features of the Food Show and received a good deal of valuable radio and newspaper publicity.

Participants in the contest became familiar with 11 different cuts of lamb by having to identify them. Many of these people were unaware that so many lamb cuts were available prior to taking part in this Intermountain Food Show contest.

Auxiliary women who ran the booth said that lamb was introduced to many people who were unacquainted with it and that lamb received a big boost as far as general promotion is concerned with the Food Show exhibit.

to the "Why I like Lamb" question were given. Some of these will be published in a later issue of the National Wool Grower.

Adolphe Menjou, star of movies and television, appeared at the Intermountain Food Show and was a contestant in the lamb contest. (See picture this page.)

Contestants were given five points for each cut they identified correctly, making a total of 55 points possible for identifying the cuts. The other 45 points were given for the essay part of the question.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board furnished an attractive backdrop display of all types of lamb cuts. The refrigerated case that held the lamb cuts sat directly in front of this backdrop. (See picture this page.)

Auxiliary women who helped in judging and supervising the contest and exhibit activities were: Mrs. Roland Hanson, Mrs. G. W. Metcalf, Mrs. David G. Smith, Mrs. Tom Powers, Mrs. James A. Hooper, Mrs. Don E. Kenney, Mrs. S. I. Greer, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Mrs. J. M. Jones and Mrs. Emory Smith. Mrs. J. T. Murdock, president of the National Auxiliary, helped in arranging the supervision of the exhibit.

### Intermountain TV Show Features Leg of Lamb

The Intermountain West was further acquainted with lamb and its preparation recently when Margaret Masters, well-known western home economist, featured lamb on her Intermountain KSL-TV program, "Margaret's Kitchen."

The 11 to 11:30 a.m. telecast featured lamb on Thursday, May 20.

Miss Masters offered several lamb recipe booklets to her viewing audience besides acquainting them with methods of roasting a leg of lamb.

"Anytime I can give delicious lamb a plug, I'll certainly be happy to do so," Miss Masters said after her telecast.

Thank you, Miss Masters. Attitudes like yours are certainly going to help our much needed lamb promotion program.

(See picture this page.)

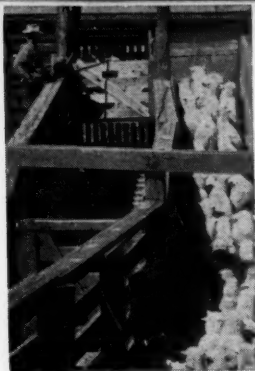
Many interesting and worthwhile answers



**ADOLPHE MENJOU**  
Identifies lamb cuts for contest.



**MARGARET MASTERS**  
Cooks leg of lamb on TV.



## Report: MAY LAMB MARKET

# Spring Lambs Reach \$28; Dressed Market Hits Peak

**N**UMBERS of sheep marketed decreased slightly in May, and most prices held strong or strengthened over the previous month.

The dressed lamb market reached a 1954 high when \$56 was paid for both choice and prime and good and choice dressed carcasses in third week sales at New York. Dressed prices leveled off later in the month, with a downward break indicated.

Numerous spring lambs hit the market in May. The good and choice ones were selling at a \$28 top late in the month in Chicago. At Omaha, a \$28 top was also reached by top grade spring offerings. Bulk of selling in this class of lambs was from \$26 to \$27.50, with a \$20 low price paid in Fort Worth.

Good and choice spring lambs sold at a top price of \$27.50. Most sales were from \$25 to \$27 in this classification. Low price paid at Fort Worth was \$16 with a \$21.50 top. Denver trading averaged near \$24 for this class of spring lambs.

Choice and prime old-crop woolled lambs sold largely in May at \$23.50 with a \$24.25 top. Offerings in this classification were limited at most major markets.

Slaughter ewe prices didn't strengthen in May. Prices paid for this type of sheep were noticeably lower in May than in April. Omaha and Denver remained the strong markets for ewes. A top of \$8 was reached for good and choice slaughter ewes at Omaha. Bulk of selling at Denver was at \$7.

In May transactions, cull and utility slaughter ewes averaged \$5.50.

Feeder lambs were offered only at Fort Worth of the major markets. Prices paid at that Texas market ranged from \$15 to \$18 for good and choice offerings.

### COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

#### Colorado

Reports of country sales of lambs were very limited in Colorado during May.

A few loads of good and choice around 104-pound shorn lambs sold in mid-May in northern Colorado at \$21.35, delivered to Denver. At the same time of the month several loads of Kansas spring lambs sold

direct at \$26 and \$27, latter price for lambs delivered to Pueblo, Colorado.

#### Montana

Lambing in Montana was completed in May, with a heavy crop reported.

#### Texas

Around 1,100 head of old-crop lambs sold in the Edwards Plateau at \$18. Fleshy, shorn feeders were reported from \$16 to \$16.50.

Country-trading in May was very limited, but Fort Worth had its biggest runs of the season. This was largely because of the abundant May rains in Texas.

In some mid-month country trading, spring lambs brought \$24 to \$24.50; clipped slaughter old-crop lambs \$18 to \$19; fleshy feeders out of the wool \$16 to \$16.50; and scattered bunches of solid-mouth ewes with lambs around \$18 per pair.

#### California

In the San Joaquin Valley, several bands of good quality two- and three-year-old breeding ewes changed hands at \$25 and \$25.50 per head, around one load of four-year-old ewes at \$19 per head, and one string of very good quality yearling ewes at

\$25 per head. One load of yearling ewes sold at \$22.50 per head.

Later in the month in the Stockton-Sacramento area a few loads of choice and prime spring lambs sold at \$23.50 to \$23.75 for immediate shipment to coast slaughtering plants.

Mendocino County Coast lambs began to move in volume right after Memorial Day. Feed conditions are good on the coast and many lambs averaged 85 pounds or better, with a larger than usual percentage of fat lambs.

A few loads of choice and prime spring lambs sold out of second hands in the country at \$23.50. Nearly all the lambs that moved to slaughter were under contracts made during March.

#### Washington

Trading on lambs for future delivery direct from ranges was fairly active over the Northwest in May. Average prices during the month were fully steady.

Around 6,000 head of spring lambs were contracted for late July and August delivery at \$19, with a second cut at \$17.50.

The movement of ewes and lambs to summer ranges was very active during the month.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1954	1953
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Four months.....	4,576,000	4,666,000
Week Ended.....	May 29	May 30
Slaughter at Major Centers.....	232,315	210,983
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime.....	\$26.45	*
Good and Choice.....	24.65	*
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds.....	51.00	51.50**
Choice, 40-50 pounds.....	48.50	51.30**

### Federally Inspected Slaughter — April

	1954	1953
Cattle.....	1,471,000	1,371,000
Calves.....	598,000	541,000
Hogs.....	3,853,000	4,325,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,096,000	1,100,000

\*Not available.

\*\*Old crop lambs.



## In Salt Lake

# Cooking School Attracts Crowd

AS Miss Rossie Ann Gibson and Miss Geraldine Lien led their capacity audience through its final session of the Salt Lake City Newspapers' Electric Cooking School, you felt like Alice in Wonderland on an Adventure in Foods. Although the two very friendly and likable home economists representing the National Live Stock and Meat Board had no white rabbit to prepare, their 60 kitchen and laboratory tested recipes showed Salt Lake homemakers the end to "mealtime monotony."

The women of Salt Lake City turned out overwhelmingly, at least 7,200 strong, to make the May 18 through 21, 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. Electric Cooking School program a real success. Miss Gibson and her assistant, Miss Lien, demonstrated the culinary art on the Capitol Theatre stage in a complete model kitchen. Special mirror arrangements and lighting effects enabled the rapt audience to see the finished masterpieces during the Parade of Foods.

To prove that a menu is never complete without meat, many bright ideas for its cooking were included in the Treasure Chest of recipes. Jelly glaze lamb chops, barbecued lamb riblets and crisp lamb dices with scrambled eggs — all caused murmurs of approval to come from the audience. Besides lamb, the other meats were demonstrated, plus delicious banana-cranberry cream pies, blue-ribbon devil's food cakes, and on and on. It was stressed quite strongly that lamb must be served either piping hot or arctic cold, never lukewarm. In that way the true deliciously different taste of lamb is brought out most effectively. Low roasting temperatures were also pointed out as being the most effective method for a tender, delicious leg of lamb.

Besides being packed with recipe booklets for all attending the school, the Treasure Chest was overflowing with prizes given to the lucky ones attending the four-day sessions. Homemaker treasures such as transportation and three-day accommodations for two at Wilbur Clark's Desert Inn in Las Vegas, a Sunbeam mixer, Harmony House table and chair combination dinette set, a Frigidaire automatic washer, Philco refrigerator and a pearl gray muskrat fur coat were carried home by some. At the conclusion of the program the seven praise-winning

dishes prepared during the day's class were also given away after the Parade of Foods display.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board which works in conjunction with the newspapers all over the Nation putting on cooking schools, is sponsored by the entire livestock and meat industry. It includes the growers and feeders of livestock, those engaged in livestock marketing operations,

the meat packers and the retail meat dealers. Miss Gibson and Miss Lien work with the Homemakers Service Department of the Meat Board.

Although this Adventure was surely different from the antics of Alice in Wonderland, to the students of the 1954 cooking school it was certainly as exciting and enjoyable, and to a great many very profitable.

— Betty Lou Peterson

## LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

### Versatile Ground Lamb Stars in New Dish

Lamb and Bacon Whirls  
French Fried Potatoes Lima Beans  
Tomato-Cucumber Salad  
Parkerhouse Rolls  
Butter or Margarine  
Strawberry Tarts  
Beverage

1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce  
3 tablespoons water

Arrange bacon slices with edges slightly overlapping on a sheet of wax paper 8 to 10 inches long. Combine lamb and remaining ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Spread lamb mixture evenly over the bacon and roll so that the ends of the slices of bacon are rolled in with the lamb. Wrap tightly in wax paper and chill thoroughly. Before slicing, place wooden picks through the roll at 1-inch intervals to hold the bacon in place. Cut in 1-inch slices. Brown slowly on both sides, turning frequently, until done, about 15 to 20 minutes. Pour off the fat as it accumulates. 6 to 8 servings.

### LAMB AND BACON WHIRLS

$\frac{1}{2}$  pound sliced bacon  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds ground lamb  
1 teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon marjoram



# Blackface Rams Dominate

**B**LACKFACE rams dominated the 34th annual California Ram Sale, with 1,396 rams averaging \$169. A total of 1,827 rams and ewes went through the ring, May 3 and 4, in Sacramento for \$273,085, an average of \$150 per head.

Although the emphasis was on the mutation breeds, there was still noted strength on the whiteface and dual purpose breeds. This year's average compared with 1953's \$126 per head on 1,716 rams and ewes. In 1952, 1,893 rams and ewes averaged \$139.59 at the California Sale.

Sales topper was a Hampshire stud that brought \$900. The ram was consigned by Jimmie Harper of Broadmead Farms of Amity, Oregon, and was sold to C. M. Hubbard & Son of Junction City, Oregon.

Twenty-seven single registered Hampshire rams sold at an average of \$294.

High selling single registered Suffolk stud was also consigned by Broadmead Farms and sold for \$675. Tom Burton, Cambridge, Idaho was the buyer. An average of \$272 was paid for 24 head of single Suffolk registered studs.

The Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah, sold the highest priced Rambouillet stud for \$460 to Henry Goff, Jr., of Galt, California.

Topper in the Corriedale sales was a ram consigned by Leslie and Lee Crane, Santa Rosa, California, that sold for \$425. Purchaser was H. James Anderson also of Santa Rosa.

E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon, sold the top ram in the Columbia division for \$450 to Chas. T. Smith of Dixon, California.

Fifty-seven head of Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds averaged \$189. High sellers in this division were T. B. Burton and A. I. Eoff, Salem, Oregon.

## Rambouillet Fleece Judged Champion

**A** Rambouillet fleece entered by H. E. Glasscock of Sonora, Texas, was judged grand champion of the 22nd annual California Wool Show, held at the State Fairgrounds, Sacramento, California, Sunday, May 2.

Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, Mendocino County, California, won reserve champion with a Merino fleece.

"The strong representation of Rambouillet fleeces probably was the show's highlight," declared Richard G. Jones, director of the show, who is Fresno County farm advisor.

Rambouillets placed second in the Group Class "Best of Five Fleeces" and "Best Ewe Fleece From Flock of 350 or Less."

Each fleece was tagged this year with the actual comments of the judge. This way the grower learns what the defects of his clip are and can go about improving it, Director Jones said. Every fleece was judged in open competition.

**GRAND SWEEPSTAKES** — Perpetual Trophies:

**Grand Champion Fleece** — Palace Hotel, San Francisco, \$1,500 solid silver trophy, H. E. Glasscock, Sonora, Texas, Rambouillet.

**Reserve Champion Fleece** — CWGA Trophy, Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, Merino.

**Most Valuable Fleece from Manufacturers' Viewpoint** — National Association of Wool Manufacturers Trophy, Mailliard Ranch, Merino.

**Heaviest Estimated Clean Weight of Fleece** — Adams & Leland, Boston, Mass. Trophy, L. A. Nordan, Columbia.

**Best Ewe Fleece from Flock of 350 or more** — Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Trophy, Mailliard Ranch, Merino.

**Best Ewe Fleece from Flock of Less Than 350 Ewes** — CWGA Trophy, Fresno State College, Rambouillet.

**Best Ram Fleece** — San Francisco Wool Trade Association, Trophy, H. E. Glasscock, Rambouillet.

**Nevada Special** — Champion Fleece from State of Nevada — First National Bank of Nevada Perpetual Trophy, Landa Bros., Reno, Nevada, Rambouillet.

CALIFORNIA SALE AVERAGES, 1952-1953-1954

	No.	1952 Avg. Price	No.	1953 Avg. Price	No.	1954 Avg. Price
<b>HAMPSHIRE:</b>						
Stud Rams	20	\$268.75	20	\$290.00	27	\$294.30
Range Rams	579	195.39	616	170.00	764	173.28
Ewes	56	84.01	70	83.00	64	93.48
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>						
Stud Rams	21	278.57	20	163.00	24	271.90
Range Rams	551	117.84	485	117.00	523	148.40
Ewes	77	81.30	83	60.00	55	58.00
<b>CORRIEDALES:</b>						
Stud Rams	12	351.25	14	122.00	9	200.55
Range Rams	168	107.26	106	56.00	72	72.50
Ewes	19	101.84	48	49.00	16	60.00
<b>RAMBOUILLETS:</b>						
Stud Rams	5	285.00	8	104.00	7	170.00
Range Rams	109	156.28	30	97.00	26	90.77
Ewes	10	63.50	24	35.00	5	70.00
<b>ROMELDALES:</b>						
Stud Rams	3	556.66	2	188.00	4	183.75
Range Rams	40	115.75	25	92.00	23	81.52
Ewes	23	96.30	20	53.00	10	35.00
<b>SOUTHDOWNS:</b>						
Stud Rams	5	99.00	4	118.00	5	137.00
Range Rams	22	67.72	10	81.00	10	126.50
Ewes	13	62.69	6	84.00	13	100.00
<b>COLUMBIAS:</b>						
Stud Rams	1	435.00	4	183.00	22	187.27
Range Rams	110	100.72	66	75.00	58	82.68
Ewes	19	104.73	18	68.00	28	78.30
<b>SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS:</b>						
Range Rams	31	144.35	38	156.00	57	189.00

## Dog Trials First Goes to King

**C**HARLES NULL, Dixon, California, garnered 45 and one-third points with his Border Collie "King" to win first place in the 16th annual Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials held in conjunction with the California Ram Sale in Sacramento in early May. First prize was \$200 and the Premier Perpetual Trophy for champion dog, awarded by California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco.

The purpose of the trials, sponsored by the CWGA and the California Sheep Dog Society, is to measure intelligence, talent, ability and other traits, and to guide breeding, encourage training, stimulate interest in development of highly capable dogs for better handling of sheep and other livestock. They demonstrate what a good sheep dog can do.

Harold Taylor, Dixon, with "Queen" took second place to win \$85, while Bob Brown, Dixon, was third with "Peggy," winning a \$55 prize.

Other winners: Bernie Feaver, Fresno, fourth, with "Jan," \$25 and the George Philip Perpetual Trophy awarded by the CWGA to the owner of the dog showing the greatest number of points from the most distant point within California; Godfrey Priddy, Dixon, fifth, with "Toss," \$20; Bill Hosselkus, Davis, sixth, with "Dot," \$15.

Junior dog (under 18 months) competition resulted in Reg Griffin, Dixon, winning first place with "Bob," scoring 24 points and taking the Perpetual Trophy for Junior Dog, given by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and a \$75 cash prize.

## Shearing Contest Won by Student

**J**ACK MASSERA, high school student, Salinas, won the first place award of \$45 in the first annual Junior Sheep Shearing Contest, under CWGA management, and a feature of the California Ram Sale, held at the State Fairgrounds in Sacramento.

Fred Groverman, Petaluma, a University of California College of Agriculture student, placed second for a \$30 award; Dale Long, Zamora, Woodland high school student, third, \$15; Leland Joe Disch, high school student, Lockeford, fourth, \$10.

The contest, designed to encourage better shearing and preparation of wool, has four

objectives: to harvest the wool crop in the most desirable manner, to teach the proper method of handling sheep while shearing; to remove fleece in one piece, free from second cuts; to teach the proper method of preparing wool for market.

### EARLY LAMB SITUATION

Early lambs were generally in good condition in May, according to the USDA's Crop Reporting Board. The early lamb crop made good progress despite the slow growth of new feed in some sections.

Pasture prospects brightened as rains brought relief to Texas, the Southeastern States, and Missouri.

In the Northwestern States the early lamb crop is in good condition but the development of range feed is not satisfactory in all areas due to dry, cool weather.

## Wool Grading Schools to be Held in N.M.

**W**OOL growers and others who wish to train their wool grading "eye" to improve their ranch grading techniques will have this opportunity in June and July in a series of wool grading schools to be held at New Mexico A & M College.

Each school in the series will last three complete days with intensive training in grading for eight hours each day. Trainees attending one of the schools who wish to further improve their grading abilities may enroll in subsequent schools.

According to present plans, not more than 10 applicants will be accepted for each school in the series. This will allow for a maximum of training.

The New Mexico Wool Growers Association and the New Mexico A & M College are co-sponsors of the schools.

Anyone interested in attending one of the grading schools should write to William K. Snyder, extension wool specialist at New Mexico A & M College, State College, New Mexico, or Professor P. E. Neale, Department of Animal Husbandry, same address.

## Ogden Stockyards Has New Facilities

**N**EW loading and unloading docks to handle 18 cars at one time were completed in the winter months at the Ogden Union Stockyards. Docks opened to traffic on April 29.

These 18 new chutes are of most modern type, where any livestock — sheep, cattle, hogs, or horses — can be handled at any chute for loading or for unloading, thus eliminating switching prior to unloading. The new unloading dock track has a capacity for 36 cars, and much less time will be consumed in unloading or loading out due to the interchangeable chutes.

Nearly 100 new pens have also been built, each to handle a double deck of sheep, or up to two cars of cattle when needed after the summer sheep run is over. These are in addition to the one hundred double deck sheep pens east of the sheep barn built in 1946 and 1947. A total of 250 doubles of sheep can now be handled at one time.

Last year, 720,048 sheep and lambs were sold at Ogden out of total receipts of 1,378,013 — the difference being handled on through billing. In sheep sales, Ogden stood fourth in the nation, only being outdone by Denver, Omaha, and Ft. Worth. Ogden ranked second in total sheep receipts. In cattle and calves, Ogden sold 170,334 head out of total receipts of 409,583.

— R. C. Albright  
Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager  
Ogden Union Stockyards

### E. J. HANDLEY McMinnville, Oregon

Top-selling Columbia Stud,  
California Ram Sale—1951-52-53  
Flock established in 1942 on  
U. S. Bloodlines.

See my National Ram Sale Consignment

### OUR SUFFOLK RAMS are bred to

Meet the Breeders Demands Backed by Top Bloodlines in Our Long Established Suffolk Flock. See our consignment at the National Ram Sale.

### GREEN VALLEY RANCH

F. A. & Marian M. Coble  
P.O. Box 647 — Winters, California

### See my pen of 10 Quality SUFFOLK RANGE RAMS At the National Ram Sale EARL ROOT

Cambridge, Idaho



# Scrapie Has Long Incubation Period and Extended Course

**S**CRAPIE is a chronic, infectious, nervous disorder of sheep (and in Europe also of goats) characterized by an unusually long period of incubation and an extended course. Symptoms include intensive itching and rubbing — causing wool to be “scraped” off — progressive locomotor incoordination, weakness, paralysis and death.

## Early Symptoms

The onset of scrapie is insidious and only an experienced shepherd may notice the earliest symptoms. These early symptoms may include nervousness, apprehension and an increased excitability with fine tremors extending over the head and neck. If the animal is moved, it may become tense with excitement and exhibit rapid muscular tremors, particularly affecting the thighs and flanks. The head and neck are often carried high and somewhat stiffly, the eyes staring and fixed and the ears frequently assuming unnatural positions.

The infected sheep may drink increased amounts of water and the appetite is usually good, even in the later stages. The temperature remains normal. There is no diarrhea but if the animal is excited, quantities of feces and urine may be involuntarily voided at short intervals.

## Intense Itching

The fleece loses its luster and becomes dry. Intense itching is evidenced by the animal frequently rubbing against fixed objects. This rubbing usually starts around the tail head, then extends over the rump, back, and sides. A scratch reflex (rapid licking movements by the tongue, biting movements of the lips and grinding of the teeth) is often noted when the affected animal rubs against an object or is scratched on the back, loin, or rump. At times the animal will rub the nose, head, and neck. A few animals may not rub but will bite and pull their wool.

The sheep gradually loses weight and condition, in spite of a good appetite, and will become very weak. Excitement may result in convulsive seizures followed by coma. The gait usually becomes very unsteady and the animal falls after running short distances and particularly if it tries to jump over objects. In the later stages of the disease

the animal may be unable to rise by itself but when helped up may walk short distances. In the final stages it is unable to walk at all. The disease may continue from six weeks to six months or longer and becomes progressively more severe. Scrapie often affects ewes during their period of gestation and abortion may occur or the lambs may be born weak and soon die.

## No Changes

Post-mortem examinations failed to reveal any changes due to the disease other than emaciation and injuries of the skin caused by scraping against objects.

The incubation period usually covers 18 months to two or three years or more. Death has been reported in 14 days following the first symptoms but the disease is usually chronic, death resulting in six weeks to six months or longer — up to 15 months. Occasional periods of remission may appear throughout the course of the disease.

Four to 20 percent of a flock may be affected. The disease may become progressively more severe and infect as high as 50 percent of the flock, or may be so low that only occasional cases appear over a period of several years. It is seldom seen in sheep under 18 months of age, and most commonly attacks sheep two to three years of age, whether they be lambing ewes, virgin ewes, rams or wethers and has occurred in sheep up to nine years of age.

Fatal termination is the rule. Few recoveries have been reported. There is no known treatment for the disease. The vaccine has been demonstrated in the brain and spinal cord.

## Progeny Symptoms

It is indicated that scrapie-affected ewes frequently not always, produce lambs which sooner or later develop symptoms of scrapie.

Scrapie may appear in the progeny of parents which do not develop symptoms of scrapie until after the progeny has developed symptoms of the disease. In some cases the parents apparently never show clinical symptoms of the disease.

In a particular flock, apparently infected as the result of the introduction of a scrapie ram, the disease spread generally and eventually also appeared among members of the

flock which had no relationship to the infected ram.

Limited studies indicate that the disease may be spread from a known infected flock by means of infected pasture.

## Destruction Advisable

Destruction of all infected and exposed animals as soon as possible is considered advisable, as well as determining the original source of infection.

In an infected flock the destruction of only the diseased animals and their progeny, as a general control measure, has not resulted in the disease being eradicated from the flock in question. As in any infectious disease, consideration should be given to the possibility that a carrier might be involved in the transmission of scrapie. Once in a flock, the disease tends to become established and becomes progressively more severe.

The following disinfections, until further information is available, are recommended for cleaning up the premises after slaughter of infected animals.

Sodium Hydroxide (lye) Na OH — 13 ounces to five gallons of water. (Two percent solution) Sodium Carbonate (soda ash)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  — one pound to three gallons of water. (Four percent solution) Sodium Carbonate (sal soda)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$  — 13½ ounces to one gallon of water. (Four percent solution).

## Scrapie Alert

Recent outbreaks of scrapie in one sheep flock in Connecticut, in two flocks in New York and in three flocks of Ohio have alerted the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State veterinarians, and the sheep industry in general to the need for a very intensive investigation and eradication program.

The present status of this disease and ways and means of its eradication were discussed in a Washington, D. C., meeting on May 11, attended by representatives of various sheep breeders' associations, farm organizations, the Canadian Department of Agriculture and State and Federal veterinarians.

The National Wool Growers Association was represented by Dr. A. G. Boyd, assistant director of the California State Department of Agriculture.

## Regulatory Program

The program adopted at this meeting over which Dr. C. D. Van Houweling, director of USDA Livestock Regulatory Program presided, calls for the following:

1. Distribution of information on scrapie to all veterinarians, extension agents and

sheep owners, stressing the prompt reporting of suspicious cases to the proper officials.

2. Immediate State quarantine of suspicious flocks to be followed by Federal quarantine when the positive diagnosis of the disease by laboratory test is made.

3. Slaughter of infected and exposed sheep and the cleaning and disinfecting of premises.

4. Payment of indemnity for animals when disposed of in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

5. Establishment of origin of infection in flock and inspection of the flocks from which the infection may have been introduced.

6. Amending import regulations so that all imported sheep and goats will be held under surveillance on farms for a period of three years.

The USDA has already released through its Office of Information a descriptive statement of the disease and will have a movie on scrapie available some time in June.

## BHC and Lindane Approved as Dips

**B**ENZENE hexachloride (BHC) and lindane are now acceptable under Department of Agriculture regulations for dipping cattle and sheep in Federal-State cooperative scabies eradication programs. This approval of chlorinated hydrocarbon dips, effective April 28, is extended only to the wettable powders and not to their emulsifiable concentrates.

The Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the USDA Agricultural Research Service requires that cattle and sheep affected with or exposed to scabies be dipped under Branch supervision prior to interstate movement. Previously, only dips containing nicotine sulfate or lime sulfur were approved for this purpose. Many States concerned with the scabies problem recognize and prefer the use of BHC or lindane. The effect of this announcement is to provide alternate dips for use in treating cattle and sheep affected with or exposed to scabies.

In permitting the use of BHC and lindane, Department officials said that experience has proved these dips, if used properly, provide effective scabies control, but warned that care must be exercised in the use of BHC and lindane to avoid loss of animals by dipping.

## Vaccine Experiments Very Promising

**E**XTENSIVE range tests of a new blue tongue or sore muzzle vaccine this summer are planned by personnel of the Sonora (Texas) Experiment Station. Laboratory experiments completed late in April are said to have been very promising.

Present plans call for inoculation of several thousand range sheep in many widely scattered areas of western Texas.

In the successful laboratory tests, 230 sheep were inoculated six ways with a Sonora strain of blue tongue, a Garden City strain, two California strains, a strain produced from ground-up gnats and vaccines produced at Sonora and in California.

After the disease had run its course in the sheep artificially infected, time was allowed for immunity to build up. The sheep's immunity was then challenged with infections of strains other than those which they previously had had.

While not ready to say that any of the strains produce immunity against the other, Dr. D. A. Price, Sonora Station veterinarian who conducted the experiments, said the results left him very optimistic. (San Angelo Standard-Times.)

Blue tongue is characterized by swelling and erosions on the lips and a nasal discharge, with ulcerations around the lips and nose, sore feet, emaciation, deterioration of the shoulder muscles and drooping of the ears. The tongue actually appears to be reddish purple in color rather than blue.

The disease has a high mortality rate in some areas. There are many strains or types of the disease which makes very difficult the preparation of vaccine which will provide immunity to all strains. The disease is carried by a tiny gnat, culicoides. Outbreaks of the disease are affected by seasons of the year and climatic conditions.

### CAUSE OF BLOAT

USDA scientists think that they're finally on the track towards finding the cause of bloat in sheep and cattle.

Saponins (plant materials that produce a soapy lather) or associated substances in alfalfa are one cause of bloat, according to recent research results. Department scientists say that this discovery helps explain the steady increase of bloat in recent years, since improved seed varieties have increased the use of legumes in pasture mixtures.

In eight out of ten tests made by USDA men in which alfalfa saponin was fed, the saponin caused definite distention of the

rumen. Bloat was severe enough in one sheep (given 55 grams of saponin) to require immediate treatment to prevent death. Saponins in legume plants have long been suspected as causing bloat, but such substances had never before been isolated in identifiable form in large enough amounts for test feeding.

### RESEARCH ON SHEEP DISEASES

The three principal wool trade associations filed a strong statement with the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations asking for an increase in Bankhead-Jones Act funds to be used in part, to finance research on sheep diseases, particularly vibriosis, blue tongue and scrapie. This action of the Boston Wool Trade Association, Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association and the National Wool Trade Association is appreciated very much by members of the sheep industry.

### STIFF LAMB DISEASE ROBS YOU OF YOUR PROFIT!

REX WHEAT GERM OIL will prevent and cure stiff lamb disease in your flock.

Write for free booklet and prices.

**REX** MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS



### Triple Purpose Drench

Eliminates  
Stomachworms - Nodularworms  
Tapeworms  
**SHEEP, GOATS, CATTLE**  
with single dose

Proven by scientific research to be effective for the removal of the above parasites. Backed by field reports to be highly effective with a single dose. Regarded as the outstanding drench on the market. Fasting is not necessary. Easily administered to both sheep and cattle.

Sold through Wilke Dealers  
or Direct. Price \$5.25 gal.

**WILKE**  
Dependable  
ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM  
& VETERINARY PRODUCTS  
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

# from State Presidents



John Noh  
Idaho

## Industry Products Need Demand

**W**E have been paying a sort of lip service to the wool and lamb advertising and promotion programs for some time through trivial contributions to the American Wool Council and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Almost without exception sheepmen say that more lasting good can be accomplished for the industry through the creation of a keen demand for the products we raise than through any other program that can be devised. Advertising and promotion of both wool and lamb are proven programs on a small scale yet from the national angle practically nothing has been accomplished to date.

If the same amount of effort were applied in the field of advertising as has been expended in trying to obtain a Government subsidy on wool, I am sure that our business would be headed for a prosperity that would eliminate the necessity for either a subsidy or higher tariff.

John Noh

## Thank You Senator



Judge Frank Noriega, right, president of the California Wool Growers Association, congratulates Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico on the outstanding job he did in aiding the passage of the Wool Bill in the Senate.

## Increased Production Project Successful

A project started at the Sioux City Stockyards several years ago, and sponsored by the Market News Foundation in cooperation with three major packers, Cudahy, Armour and Swift, has been a strong contributing factor in increased sheep and lambs on farms in the Corn Belt area. It has been a big factor in the excellent showing the Sioux City market has made in receipts, even with major markets around the Nation showing in some instances, a sharp decline.

**L**AST September 18th, 75 farmers from the Corn Belt area purchased 550 ewes at a cost of \$10 per head at the annual Sheep Field Day held at the Sioux City Stockyards.

This type of ewe buying program was started several years ago. It was believed to have many merits at that time, but few realized that it would have one of the big effects on Sioux City's standing as a slaughter lamb market as quickly as the story now tells thus far in 1954.

Possibly 550 ewes taken to 25 farms in the four State area sounds small in numbers, but when these ewes plus over 1,500 in the previous two years of the project were put on farms and allowed to produce lambs, then the returns become a very sizable figure both in receipts and for the farmer.

To give a true account of the return as far as receipts are concerned, the lamb crop tells the story.

In a recent field day trip made by market officials in Sioux City, to inspect the ewes, a 135 percent lamb crop was reported from 250 ewes now already lambed. The farmers reported a large number of twins and quite a few triplets.

This not only indicated that the field day gave to farmers ewes of good breeding, but also showed that farmers used supplied information to make the sheep business profitable. A thorough flushing before

breeding seemed to be a major factor for the excellent lamb results.

The trip which was made by Rex Voils of the stockyards, Eugene Francis of the Sheep Department at Iowa State College, and Marc Cox, farm editor of the Journal Tribune, presented some interesting figures as to the wool crop returns realized by farmers who were entered in the project.

Those who had sheared their ewes reported a wool crop averaging 8.5 to 9.5 pounds of wool per ewe. With wool selling on the average of 50 cents per pound, it gave the farmers a return of \$4 to \$4.50 per head. This return, in the majority of cases, would pay for the feed consumed during the winter.

All lambs were fed by the use of a creep and were gaining an average of three fourths to one pound per day. With this type of balanced feeding these lambs should be ready for market around the 15th of July, a time when spring lambs are seasonally selling at top prices.

Sheep business is ready for a comeback, and at Sioux City that comeback has been rolling towards the goal market men hope to attain.

— The Sioux City Stock Yards Company

## "MEAT TO GROW ON"

A poster titled, "Meat to Grow On," submitted by Miss Phyllis K. Luckenbach, Allentown, Pennsylvania, was awarded first place in the National Meat Poster Contest for high school students, sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

A junior in the Allentown High School, Miss Luckenbach topped a field of contestants from every State. The Board reports that a total of 20,622 entries were received in this competitive event from students of 1,219 high schools in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

The theme of the poster contest was "The Value of Meat." In the selection of the winners, the judges rated the posters on theme, originality, slogan, effectiveness, and artistic presentation.

Cash awards were given the national champions as well as the State winners in this contest.



## **Domestic Prices Firm; World Market Rising**

**A** better tone developed in the domestic market during May. Prices firmed somewhat, but even so domestic wools are still considered the cheapest in the world.

The world market was a rising one at practically all points. The United States buyers have operated on a selective basis in some recent Australian auctions but were outbid on fine and medium wools in the South American markets. Bradford (England), Russia and Japan were the chief competitors in sales in Argentina and Uruguay.

In Uruguay, it is interesting to note, the National Executive Council has vetoed the proposal to increase the exchange rates and reduce export duties and taxes for wool. Under procedure in that country it will be impossible to bring this matter up again until next March when the Parliament meets again unless a special session is called before that date.

Clean landed Boston costs (with 25.5 cents duty paid) on some types of wool sold at Sydney, Australia, on May 18 have been figured as follows:

64's—\$2.08; 60's to 64's—\$1.96; 60's good to average length—\$1.81. The clean, landed Boston costs of good 12-months' Texas wools runs from \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Prices are so good in Australia it is reported there is some early shearing to take advantage of them. The current series of auctions, of course, only has a few weeks more to run. At the end of the month, some auctions were being canceled due to poor selections.

Short supplies and the Indochina situation are undoubtedly factors in the strengthening wool market. Some concern is evidenced now about supplies. On this point the Commercial Bulletin of May 8 said, "There is one question in the trade and that is if there will be a scramble for wool in the fall? If the demand for domestic wools cleans up the supply and the current rate of buying continues in the foreign centers, so that there is little if any carry-over, there will definitely be a shortage in this country. That is, if the continual small demand continues, even as small as it is now, from the domestic mills." Similar concern is also noted in the United King-

dom with wool stocks at the lowest level in the past 12 months.

Late in the month a rumor was being circulated in Boston that a large Government order for wool was soon to be placed. The rumor has not yet been confirmed.

Domestic mills generally have advanced their cloth prices from 7.5 to 10 cents a yard. While the increase in some instances just covers previous reductions, in others it is a genuine upward move. "The fact," says the Commercial Bulletin of May 26, "that generally all mills are adjusting prices upwards and taking a firm price position has brought some encouragement to dealers for a strong prospective market."

As we interpret the reports received in the office, practically all of the wool in western producing areas has been either sold or taken on consignment as fast as it has been shorn. Activity now is largely confined to the areas where shearing is under way, particularly in Texas. Reports of sales as received are given by States.

### **California**

The Frank C. Clarke 1,200-fleece clip has been sold at 75 cents, the same price as in 1953. This Mendocino County clip is considered one of the top smaller fleeces of the country. It grades 64's. The Romeldale clip of A. T. Spencer also brought 75 cents per grease pound. The sale covered 5,000 pounds of wools grading from 60 to 64's.

Other sales during the month ranged from 58 to 73 cents. High figure was paid for fine staple good French combing wool. Two other choice clips of wool sold at 72 cents.

### **Colorado**

Most of the 1954 clip in Colorado is either sold or taken on consignment. Of the three million pounds usually accumulated at Craig, there remained unsold at the middle of the month about 400,000 pounds. Sale prices ranged from 53 to 62 cents, f.o.b. Craig, depending upon type, grade and condition of wool.

Practically all of the wool on the Eastern Slope has been consigned. Because of extremely dry weather conditions, shrinkages are reported as running high. One or

two estimates have been as high as 70 percent.

### **Idaho**

Wools in Idaho, according to one report, had been sold from 46 to 57 cents up to the middle of May. The estimate is that from three and a half to four million pounds of the 1954 clip has been sold. Quite a few consignments have been made with a flat guaranteed price and a stipulation that the grower will share in any increase in the actual sales price. About two million pounds has been consigned.

### **Montana**

On May 3, the First National Bank of Great Falls reported sales of 14,750 fleeces at 51 to 70.5 cents. Activity slowed down when growers asked more, and only a few pools of mixed grades were reported sold the second week at 58 to 62.5 cents.

The third week around 150,000 pounds of wool in central and northern Montana sold in a price range of 55 to 70 cents.

### **Nevada**

There was brisk demand for wool in western Nevada early in May at prices between 58 to 60 cents.

We also have received reports of a sale of 42,000 fleeces at Ely at 65 cents; 17,000 fleeces at 63.5 cents; 12,000 fleeces at Deeth at 63.25 cents; 18,000 fleeces at Elko for 62 cents. About 90 percent of the Nevada wools, it is estimated, have been sold.

### **New Mexico**

About 85 percent of the wool in the Roswell area is reported sold, with no wool under consignment. The price range went from a low of 30 cents to a high of 70.75 cents. Most of the wools sold between 50 to 53 cents.

### **Oregon**

There was active trading in Willamette Valley wools around the middle of the month. Prices advanced three cents or more, bringing sales up to 54 and 55 cents. One large eastern Oregon wool clip made 55.625 cents. Another large clip was reported sold at 62 cents.

## South Dakota

About 50 percent of the wool in western South Dakota and bordering Wyoming counties was reported as sold or contracted by May 14. In the Belle Fourche area, cash prices varied from 60 to 65 cents. A large handler there was reported to have sold about three-quarters of a million pounds to a topmaker; prices not announced.

In the fleece wool section of eastern South Dakota and Minnesota about 50 percent of the wool had moved, either through sales or on consignment. Prices varied from 46 to 52 cents.

## Texas

Texas became the hot spot in the wool market around the middle of May. By that time shearers were taking off the 1954 clip and it was being picked up about as rapidly as shorn. It is estimated that the Texas clip this year will be around 28 million pounds of 12-months' and from six to seven million pounds of eight-months'. Rains, most welcome at any time to the long-suffering drought areas of the State, were particularly timely in some sections as they reduced wool shrinkage by as much as 10 percent. Demand was particularly good for eight-months' wools which were selling from 65 to 70 cents, largely around 68 and 69 cents. Interest in 12-months' picked up rapidly around the middle of the month and prices also advanced. While sales ranged down to 61 cents early, later they were mostly between 70 and 75 cents. The estimated clean cost, landed Boston, is \$1.70 for average 12-months' and \$1.75 to as high as \$1.80 for good 12-months' wool.

## Utah

In the southern part of the State practically every good clip of fine wool was sold by the middle of May. Prices ranged from 50 to 58.5 cents. A few heavy shrinking wools were consigned. From 55 to 60.5 cents was paid at Milford as the wools were shorn. For one clip of fine medium, light shrinking wool 61.5 cents was paid.

The Jericho wools sold from 55.5 to 63.25 cents, the latter price being paid for 3,300 fleeces of fine medium and half blood wool usually shrinking around 60 percent.

In northern Utah, wools have been selling from 50 to 60 cents. Clips with too much three-eighths wool were passed over.

Practically all of the Vernal wools have moved, with one clip of 7,500 fleeces selling at 63.625 cents.

## Washington

The wool deal in Washington is completed. About 75 percent of the wool has been sold and the rest has gone on con-

signment to wool warehouses and dealers at Portland, Oregon.

The market has been quiet all spring with the central Washington wools going at 52 and 53 cents; some of the heavier coarse wools as low as 45 cents. Some of the eastern Washington light wools sold between 60 and 65 cents.

## Wyoming

Shearing was just getting under way in Wyoming at the middle of the month. In the Casper area it was thought about 25 percent of the clip had been sold. One clip at Douglas was taken by a topmaker at 62 cents. Eastern Wyoming wools were moving at prices varying from 50 to 56 cents, depending upon the type and condition of the wool.

Clean landed Boston costs of most territory wools were firm with prices tending to advance after mid-month. The estimated

prices on fine original bag wool were from \$1.60 to \$1.65 and graded territory was \$1.65 and a few cents more in some instances.

## CCC Wools

A good job of merchandising CCC wools is being done by the Boston Office of the Commodity Stabilization Service. A sales record was set during the last four days of April when they moved 1,574,129 pounds of wool. The first three weeks of May, Government holdings were reduced by about 500,000 pounds.

To conform with the strengthening domestic market prices, the CSS increased its minimum selling prices on some types of shorn wool. Choice fine French combing was marked up to \$1.75 clean; average to good French combing up to \$1.67 and short fine and clothing up to \$1.55. The minimum selling price of Delaine wool was increased to \$1.75.

## DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending May 21, 1954

CLEAN BASIS  
PRICES (4)

GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON  
ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)

% % %

### GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:

Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple..	\$1.70-1.75 (1.64)	54	\$ .78- .81	59	\$ .70- .72	64	\$ .61- .63
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.	1.65-1.70 (1.58)	55	.74- .77	60	.65- .68	65	.58- .69
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Cloth....	1.50-1.55 (1.44)	56	.66- .68	61	.58- .60	66	.51- .53

One-Half Blood:

Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple..	1.50-1.55 (1.48)	51	.74- .76	54	.69- .71	57	.65- .67
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.	1.45-1.50 (1.38)	52	.70- .72	55	.65- .68	58	.61- .63

Three-Eighths Blood:

*Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple..	1.30-1.35 (1.28)	48	.68- .70	51	.64- .66	54	.60- .62
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.15-1.20 (1.14)	49	.59- .61	52	.55- .58	55	.52- .54

One-Quarter Blood:

Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple..	1.17-1.20 (1.20)	46	.63- .65	48	.61- .62	50	.59- .60
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05-1.10 (1.05)	47	.56- .58	49	.54- .56	51	.53- .55
*Low Quarter Blood.....	1.00-1.05 (1.02)	41	.59- .62	43	.57- .60	45	.55- .58
*Common and Braid.....	.95-1.00 ( .98)	40	.57- .60	42	.55- .58	44	.53- .56

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

Fine:

Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple..	1.65-1.68 (1.59)	57	.71- .72	59	.68- .69	61	.64- .66
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.	1.62-1.65 (1.52)	59	.66- .62	61	.63- .64	63	.60- .61

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:

*Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple..	1.75-1.80 (1.67)	54	.81- .83	58	.74- .76	62	.66- .68
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.	1.70-1.75 (1.61)	55	.77- .79	59	.70- .72	63	.63- .65
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Cloth....	1.60-1.65 (1.47)	57	.69- .71	61	.62- .64	65	.58- .58
*Eight Mos. (1" & over)....	1.60-1.65 (1.48)	55	.72- .74	58	.67- .69	61	.62- .64
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.50-1.55 (1.35)	56	.66- .68	59	.62- .64	62	.57- .59

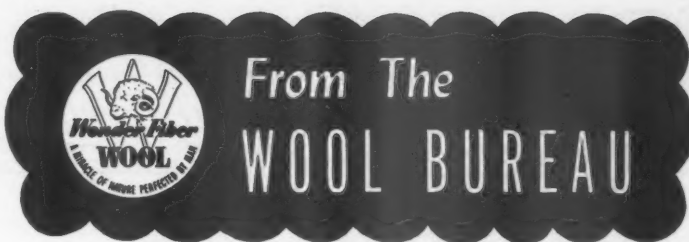
(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona, and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

(4) Prices in parenthesis are the approximate loan values of the class and grade clean basis only.

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.



## EDUCATIONAL SERVICES UNDERGO ANALYSIS; EUROPEAN GROWERS JOIN PROMOTION

The Wool Bureau has expanded its educational services to put greater emphasis on home economics by forming an Advisory Committee of eight leading home economists.

A critical analysis of the Bureau's present educational services is now being made by this committee.

★ ★ ★ ★

President Max F. Schmitt presented a review of the Bureau's advertising and promotion programs for the members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The review was presented May 6 at the association's annual convention in New York. The program was designed to promote a closer liaison between the Bureau and the association, which represents major wool textile mills.

★ ★ ★ ★

A feature on men's wool walking shorts was suggested to the editors of the CBS television network program, "The Morning Show," by the Bureau. The program was carried on April 20. Three male models appeared on the five-minute feature which was carried over 56 stations to an estimated audience of three million.

★ ★ ★ ★

Important segments of the wool industries in 14 North American, European and Far Eastern nations have joined wool growers on a "considerable scale" in the promotion of wool, members of the Executive of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund learned during their annual meeting held in London.

Recognizing the value of integrated promotion to the program of the International Wool Secretariat, it was decided to examine the possibility of expansion into a number of additional European countries. Integrated promotion is now being conducted in the U. S. (through the Wool Bureau), the United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, and India.

★ ★ ★ ★

A summer fashion wardrobe in wool was shown on an ABC TV show. Eight costumes spotlighting fashions suitable for vacation wear all year round were featured.

★ ★ ★ ★

Plans are being made by the Bureau to do another fashion show for the 1955 convention of the American Women in Radio and Television. Publicity on this year's "Mint Julep Wools" fashion show was so good that the Bureau decided to plan this show for 1955.

## "YEAR OF THE SHEEP"

In Japan, where every year has its symbolic sign representing an animal, bird, or reptile, 1955 will be the "Year of the Sheep." The symbols run in a 12-year cycle. This year it is the horse; in 1956 it will be the monkey, followed by the hen or cock, dog, boar, rat, cow or ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon (king of the animals), and the snake.

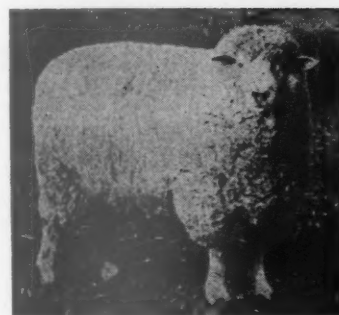
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Wool Merchants

253 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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*The All American Breed*



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Greeley, Colorado July 19, 1954  
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# AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending May 24, 1954.

## ARIZONA

Scattered afternoon and evening thunder-showers in southwest on 18 to 21 averaged 0.50 to 0.75 inch in rain; otherwise, generally fair and warm. Some light frosts at 7,000 foot level. Showers beneficial but more needed. Ranges fair to good in central mountains. Livestock fair in south to very good in central.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged from near normal to below normal in coastal areas, well above normal in interior. No measurable precipitation reported. Dry weather favorable for haying operation in north coast, but unfavorable for some other farming activities. In upper Sacramento Valley, lack of moisture contributed to drying of some pastures in valley and on west slopes of Sierra Nevadas up to about 4,000 feet, with some prospect of feed shortage in latter area during summer.

### Fairfield, Solano County May 18, 1954

Weather and feed conditions have been very good on the range since May 1. Conditions are better this year than last. Range feed is above average for this area.

Our sheep will go on the summer range after the grain harvest. Prospects for feed there are very good.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year is 20 percent above last year. A few mixed fat and feeder lambs have been contracted in this area for 23 to 24 cents a pound.

Shearers received 50 cents a head without board. Eight-months' fine wool sold from 55 to 58 cents a pound in this section.

— Gordon Gajkovich

## COLORADO

Temperatures much above normal, warmest in southeast. Precipitation irregular and scattered, heaviest amounts one to three inches in the extreme northeast, seasonal in lower Arkansas Valley, none to light elsewhere. Winter grains heading. Crop outlook somewhat better. Pastures and ranges improved. Livestock good to excellent. Soil moisture and water supplies remain poor to fair.

## IDAHO

Unseasonably hot most of week. Good growing weather where moisture plentiful, but some dryland crops beginning to suffer, particularly at lower elevations in north. Showers at end of week in east, part of southcentral, and part

of north very beneficial to dryland grains, pastures and ranges. Rain generally more than one-half inch in east where thunderstorms widespread.

### Cambridge, Washington County May 24, 1954

Our rams are growing nicely, and things look very good, although rain is needed in the worst way.

— Earl Root

### Tendoy, Lemhi County May 10, 1954

One clip sold in this area at 50 cents. Another clip was consigned.

It has been very dry here since May 1. Water is lower than average, and feed is short and badly in need of rain. Prospects for feed on the summer range are very poor.

—E. M. Andrews

## MONTANA

Unseasonably warm first half, seasonable rest of week. Heavy precipitation in northeast, southwest, and south-central, light elsewhere. Subsoil moisture adequate to abundant in eastern two-thirds, but short in west. Hot weather caused some burning of range grass and grains in some drier areas. Summer range prospects generally good, but fair to poor in some areas.

### Dillon, Beaverhead County May 10, 1954

Condition of feed on the spring range is not very good. There was very little moisture last fall and not much snow. The spring has been cold with little rain and drying winds.

Sheep here run in fenced pastures in the summer. The feed is not good as yet. A few lambs have been poisoned on Camas.

Some crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs have been contracted at 17 cents and mixed lots at 16 cents.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold in this district for \$22 with wool off. Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have sold for \$25 in the wool.

—Verne McMannis

## NEVADA

Storm moved into State at midweek, ending record-breaking heat wave. Precipitation generally light, except along east central border. Extremely dry in most areas.

## NEW MEXICO

Heavy showers in south-central and much of eastern plains early in week, with rainfall light except in extreme southeast; very dry in southwest. Moderately warm until cooler over weekend. Heavy rains damaged considerable cotton in Pecos Valley. Ranges fair to good in north and improving in southeast. Supplemental feeding discontinued in most of north and central, continuing in most of south. Livestock improving.

### Roswell, Chaves County May 1, 1954

What we need most in our area is rain. It has been hot, windy and dry. The showing and selling of over 1,500,000 pounds of wool continues in this area. Prices range from 40 to 75 cents.

Our lamb crop looks very good. Our ewes lamb themselves in open pastures, and we have no extra help during lambing.

—Herbert P. Joyce

### Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County May 9, 1954

One clip of about 7,000 fleeces has been contracted for 50 cents a pound. Shearers received 35 cents per head for shearing without board.

I lambed 200 ewes at the farm in April with 116 percent crop. The other 450 head will start lambing on the 15th. I imagine our percentage of lambs saved will be about the same as last year.

I raise my own hay and feed my sheep through the winter. I feed oil cake from February 20 until April 30.

The weather has been very good and grass is coming up very nicely. We had quite a bit of moisture the latter part of April and that gave the grass a very good start. My sheep will go onto the forest on July 1, and the prospects for feed are very good. Fat lambs have been contracted in this area for 15.5 cents, and feeder lambs for 15 cents.

— Carlos Manyanares

## OREGON

Temperatures averaged normal to much above in western valleys and above in east of Cascades. Sunshine adequate. Showers produced traces on coast, in western valleys and northeast. Warm weather benefited irrigated crops. Livestock good, deteriorating somewhat on hill ranges of northeast. Shearing nearly over.

**Heppner, Morrow County**  
May 15, 1954

It is drier here than it has been in previous years. Our sheep will go onto the forest in middle of May, some in June. The prospect for feed there is very poor.

Shearers received 41 cents a head with board. This covered all charges. Our wool sold for 59 cents straight across.

— Dick Wilkinson

**Heppner, Morrow County**  
May 12, 1954

Our sheep will go on the summer range on June 1. Prospects for feed are not very good.

We've had no serious losses with our sheep, although we've had quite a few stiff lambs and a lot of mastitis (bluebag) in our ewes.

The weather since May 1 has been cold and dry. There has been a little rain, but in amounts too small to be of any value.

Fine-wool yearling ewes have sold from \$18 to \$22.50.

The contract rate for shearing was around 41 cents per head. This included shearing, tying, tramping and use of plant. Shearers received 30 cents with board.

Recent transactions of wool were at 52 to 59 cents for fine and half-blood wool at the corral.

— Frank Wilkinson

**Ontario, Malheur County**  
April 27, 1954

There seems to be sufficient experienced help for the well-established outfits in this

area. Of course, we pay that type of help more.

Our sheep wintered well, but it has been awfully dry here.

In contracting of wool in our area, prices from 50 to 57 cents per pound were given.

We had good weather during lambing and in some instances a 140 percent lamb crop has been saved. — Fred W. Trenkel

**Vale, Malheur County**  
May 16, 1954

Most of the wool in this area has been sold from 52 to 58 cents, with the average bringing about 55 cents. Most of wool in this area is half blood.

The contract rate for shearing was 50 cents a head. This included all labor plus board and plant charges. Shearers with board received 30 cents a head.

Feed on the spring ranges is very dry. It is drier this year for mid-May than it has been for several years.

We will send our sheep on the summer range in mid-June. This range is still snow covered in great part. With a few good June rains summer range feed should be very good.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year was about five percent greater than last. We had about 140 percent lambs in our range lambing operation.

A few mixed lots of whitefaced lambs have been contracted for September delivery at 18 cents.

— J. R. Arrien & Son

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Substantial rains in western third on 22nd and 23rd, but little or none in agricultural areas in eastern half. Several days of strong wind movement. Topsoil getting rather dry. Range and pasture growth still slow. Sheep shearing under way.

**Belle Fourche, Butte County**  
May 15, 1954

I have saved more lambs this year per hundred ewes lambing than I did last year, as there have been no serious storms.

It has been a cold, late spring. The feed, in general, has been good since May 1. At the present time, we need some general rains.

I keep my sheep on the same ranch summer and winter.

Contract rate for shearing is 37 cents per head. This labor included putting the wool in the bag. Shearers received 35 cents per head with board and 37 cents without.

Wool prices range from 55 to 65 cents in this area according to grade.

A few fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold for about \$20 per head.

— Douglas Gilger

**Philip, Haakon County**  
May 17, 1954

Contract rate for shearing is 37 cents per head. This includes shearing and sacking and is done by Mexican shearers.

The lamb crop is 35 percent better this year than last. We lost heavily last year due to the terrible spring.

Both April and May have been below normal in rainfall; however, the grass is good. This has been a good spring with very few losses.

— Wayne Fairchild

**Rapid City, Pennington County**  
April 3, 1954

It has been extremely dry here. Since the first of March, however, we have had about two inches of moisture which puts the country in good shape so far as the grass

18th Annual

# RAMBOUILLET RAM SALE

July 15 - 17 San Angelo, Texas

**Stud Rams** ★ All rams registered  
★ Consigned by top breeders

**Range Rams** ★ Studs selected by Committee

Sale Starts at 10:00 a.m. July 17th

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season is concerned. The dams are still short of water, and we could use a real good rain anytime now.

—Harry J. Devereaux

**Stoneville, Meade County**  
May 13, 1954

We have had to use mostly dam water for our stock. We have had little rain and prospects for feed on the summer range are very poor. Feed on the spring range is about 75 percent of normal.

Last year we only saved 75 percent of our lambs per 100 ewes as compared to 100 percent this year.

—Frank S. Gale

**TEXAS**

Moderate to locally heavy showers and thunderstorms in western half, light to none at all elsewhere. Temperatures near seasonal. Reserve soil moisture best in several years in western half. All crop and pasture prospects improved in northwest. Range and pasture feed prospects good in all sections. Livestock making remarkable recovery.

**UTAH**

Hot and dry early in week, with record-breaking high temperatures. Moderate to heavy precipitation broke early heat wave and extremely beneficial to dryland crops and ranges. Sheep shearing about completed, with good fleece weights. Livestock moving to higher ranges.

**Randolph, Rich County**  
May 10, 1954

The Rich County wool pool sold at 55 cents flat. Shearers were paid 35 cents per head for shearing alone. For overall contract shearing, 44 cents per head was the rate. Without board, shearers received 38 cents per head.

We have had more than normal losses with our aged sheep, due, I think, to a dry fall and so mild a winter they did not feed well.

Feeder lambs have been contracted in this area for \$17.50 per hundredweight for October delivery.

Weather is dry here, but the early grass is better than average. Range water is sufficient now, but may become scarce. We go on the Bridger and Caribou forests about July 1.

—L. B. Johnson

**Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County**  
May 19, 1954

Especially good lamb crops are reported in some sections of Utah. One of our flocks had a 163 percent yield. This is largely due to the drought since it was necessary to give our ewes an extra amount of supple-

# ATTEND 28th ANNUAL OREGON RAM SALE

PENDLETON **AUGUST 16** 10:00 A.M.

*Approximately 300 Selected Superior Rams*

Sale Sponsored by  
**OREGON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION**  
P. O. BOX 256  
PENDLETON, OREGON

mental feed during the winter and also because we had unusually good weather during lambing.

—M. A. Smith

**Spring City, Sanpete County**  
May 7, 1954

Feed is very good here. It is 50 percent better than it has been in the past two years. We go on the summer range on July 1. Prospects are average for feed there.

Contract labor for shearing is 49 cents. This includes shearing and bagging of wool. Shearers are receiving 35 cents per head with board. Without board they get 37 cents.

There have been several sales of wool in this area from 54 to 63 cents for fine and crossbred.

—Orrin Jensen

**WASHINGTON**

Temperatures near normal in west and well above in central and east. Precipitation spotty and too light to be of any material benefit. Soil moisture adequate for winter wheat and pastures, but rain needed to speed growth of spring wheat. First cutting of alfalfa in Yakima Valley.

**Granger, Yakima County**  
May 12, 1954

Contract rate for shearing in this area is 40 cents per head. This labor includes shearing, tying and sacking. Shearers receive 30 cents per head with board.

Good fine wool has been selling mostly at 54 cents in this area. Mixed wool sales

have been made at 50 cents. Some large transactions were at 53 to 54 cents.

Fat lambs have been contracted in this area from 22 to 23 cents and feeder lambs at 20 to 21 cents.

The weather has been somewhat dry and windy. Feed conditions are not so good as last year, but they are better than in 1952. Feed is quite dry right now, but it is not exceptionally bad.

Our sheep go on the summer range about the 25th of May. Prospects for feed there are quite good.

—Everett Morgan

**Sunnyside, Yakima County**  
May 10, 1954

There have been several contracts of lambs made around here for June and July delivery. Fat lambs are being contracted for \$21.50 to \$22 per hundredweight.

Wool in this area was mostly bought from 47 to 53 cents. The contract rate for shearing was 35 cents. This rate included shearing and putting in bags.

Weather and feed conditions have been the poorest here since 1949. There has been no rain since about the 10th of March. The sheep are moving to the summer range now, and will probably all be there by May 25.

—Kenneth Mott

**WYOMING**

Temperatures averaged much above normal. Precipitation normal in west to almost none at eastern border. Ranges and crops in northeast dry, in southeast fair. Sheep shearing almost finished. Some livestock marketing due to short ranges.



# Breeders DIRECTORY

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

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Spanish Fork, Utah  
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Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
LIND & SONS, ELMER  
Vernal, Utah  
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.  
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1  
MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.  
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Anaconda, Montana  
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711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
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THE PAULY RANCH  
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Rupert, Idaho  
HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
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RICKS BROS.  
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

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Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
FLOWER, C. F.  
Sunnyside, Washington  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
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FLOWER, C. F.  
Sunnyside, Washington  
FOX, FLOYD T.  
Silverton, Oregon  
FULLMER BROS.  
Star Route, Menan, Idaho  
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HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
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LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
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Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
ROCK & SON, P. J.  
Drumheller, Alta., Canada  
VASSAR, ERVIN E.  
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# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL ... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



SENIOR WINNERS

Left to right: Alberta Clayton, Marilyn Bjorkman, Nora Ruth Smith, Jeanne Amott, and Marilyn Jackson.



JUNIOR WINNERS  
Anne Boyack, left, and  
Marcile Ottinger.

## Salt Lake Contest Winners Selected

IT was May 26th and a clear, cool spring evening. The aroma of the season's first roses was in the air. The beautiful, softly lighted rooms of the Home Living Center at the University of Utah were a fitting backdrop for 26 talented young girls as they pirouetted to the lilting piano music of June Sherwood.

Such was the setting of the "Make It Yourself - With Wool" contest sponsored by the Salt Lake Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers. President of this group is Mrs. Ray Clark.

Mrs. Lee Parks, commentator, pointed out interesting details of fabrics and styling as each contestant proudly displayed the garment she had made.

While the judges, Mrs. Raymond of Raymond Dress Salon, Mrs. Della Rose, Singer Sewing Instructor, and Mrs. Ellen Oats, Singer's Educational Supervisor for Western States, poured over contest points to decide who should win the coveted opportunity to compete in the State contest, anxious contestants, teachers, parents and guests waited patiently.

Finally seven names were chosen: Marcile Ottinger, suit, and Anne Boyack, dress, winners in the Junior Division. Alberta Clayton, suit; Marilyn Bjorkman, suit; Nora

Ruth Smith, coat; Jeanne Amott, coat and Marilyn Jackson, coat dress, winners in the Senior Division. These girls received extra rewards, donated by Fashion Fabrics, Inc. and Retail Merchants, for the long hours of work they had put on their garments. In a contest of this kind each girl who enters is a winner because she has a beautiful wool costume to wear and enjoy. Besides learning much about tailoring she has also learned the value of sewing with wool fabrics.

— Mrs. Edw. J. Voda

## We Are 25

THROUGH the years 1947-48, Mrs. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah, served the National as president.

"Ora" won the love of all with her great humanitarian spirit and sweet friendliness. She has shared her talent in the fine arts, enriching the lives of all with whom she comes in contact.

In the year 1943 a new promotion project "Sew with Wool" had been set up in Utah, tried and proved by the untiring efforts of the local auxiliaries of the State. Ora, seeing its possibilities, and sensing its value, and backed by the American Wool Council spent many weeks of work and travel in introducing this, now the "Make It Yourself - With Wool" program, in the wool growing States, as a national wool promotion project.

We salute you, Ora! You have encouraged the Auxiliary members, you have been

a source of great strength, ever inspiring us on, in the many undertakings in wool and lamb promotion.

Mrs. Clell Lung, the kind shepherd for 1949 and 1950, has a place in our hearts for her efficient and friendly way. She served us well as National president. Always eager to promote the project of the industry, Nina designed and introduced the lamb and wool sticker that has become so popular, not only as a means of helping to finance the National Auxiliary, but mainly because of its attractive appearance on mail and general value in the promotion of lamb and wool.

Mrs. Lung has a deep love for the sheep industry, always willing to help the members in their projects. We thank you, Nina, for your sincere love of us and your untiring efforts to increase membership and for the good feeling of fellowship and unity you helped us to maintain.

Mrs. John W. Vance of Coleman, Texas, graciously led the Auxiliary through the years of 1951 and 1952, continually encouraging the State Auxiliaries, and inspiring us with her energy and genuine interest in the objective of the Auxiliary.

Although Chris was many miles distant from many of the States and was unable to make personal visits, we felt her close to us always, through her constant flow of letters, full of workable ideas, appreciation, and words of encouragement, and bits of wit.

We thank you, Chris, for just being you, and for your fine leadership.

To these fine women and to those who so faithfully served in these six years, we say thanks again and wish for you continued good health and blessings you so rightly deserve.

— Mrs. J. T. Murdock  
National Auxiliary President

Material for this section  
should be sent to  
Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Route 3,  
Box 56, Silverton, Oregon.

## Further Directors And Presidents

Two State Contest Directors were omitted from the list as published in the May issue. They are:

Washington State Director, Mrs. J. W. Mearns, 1509 Lincoln Avenue, Yakima, Washington

Wyoming State Director, Mrs. O. T. Evans, 1519 South Walnut, Casper, Wyoming.

Presidents of the State Auxiliaries sponsoring the "Make It Yourself - With Wool" contest are actively supporting their contest directors:

Colorado - Mrs. Rex Hixson, Ordway  
Idaho - Mrs. J. W. Robertson, 260 Eighth Ave., North Twin Falls

Montana - Mrs. Frank Fulton, Plevna

Nevada - Mrs. Jess Goicoechea, Elko

Oregon - Mrs. Maude Schroeder, Fourth St., Baker

South Dakota - Mrs. Ed Marty, Belle Fourche

Utah - Mrs. Leland Petersen, Hyrum

Washington - Mrs. J. W. Hans, Route 2, Sunnyside

Wyoming - Mrs. Carl H. Hampton, Box 511, Worland

## CCC Authorizes Wool Research

THE Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation has recently authorized the Commodity Stabilization Service, Boston Commodity Office, under the direction of Mr. Charles F. Kiefer, to conduct a research program on approximately 560,000 pounds of CCC-owned shorn wool in merchantable size lots. This research program will include core sampling, testing, and processing into top of most of the grades and classifications under the 1953 appraisal program for the CCC non-recourse loan.

These wools will be examined by committees made up of wool men picked from topmakers, manufacturers, wool futures, CCC wool handlers, National Wool Marketing Corporation, in conjunction with Commodity Stabilization Service Wool Department. These committees will make a complete appraisal as to grade, length, style, estimated shrinkage, and percentages of noils and wastes. The percentage of noils and waste out of any given lot will depend upon the method of combing; that is, if

the wool is to be combed on Noble combs or French combs.

This research program should result in valuable information to wool growers. It will also establish an accurate check on the core testing methods for determining the shrinkage of wool as against the actual combing results. This is extremely important to wool growers because there has been considerable dissatisfaction among them as to the accuracy of this core-test sampling method for determining shrinkages. On the other hand, the number of growers who have received unsatisfactory results from this method is more than offset by the majority of growers who have apparently been well satisfied with the core-test method as compared to the actual visual examination of shrinkage.

Up to the present time, there have been no official standards of grades for domestic wools that have been acceptable and used by the entire industry from the wool grower to the finished product. This research program should go a long way towards establishing an official set of standard grades for wools grown in this country that will be acceptable and used by the industry as a whole.

The final results should reflect the accuracy of the appraising as conducted during the 1952 CCC non-recourse loan program compared to the improved appraising under the 1953 program.

We believe that Mr. Charles F. Kiefer is to be highly complimented on the job he has done and is doing in carrying out the loan program so that each grower gets the full amount he is entitled to under the regulations of the loan program. This research program is an outstanding example of the desire of the CCC to improve the methods of handling and merchandising wool for the benefit of the producer.

- The National Wool Clip

### THANKS FOR YOUR TIME

Editors of the National Wool Grower would like to thank all those who filled out questionnaires that were sent out in the past few weeks.

The response to the questionnaires was quite heavy, and we feel that in time the findings of this study will greatly aid the National Wool Grower.

We would also appreciate receiving any more of these questionnaires from those who have them.  
Thank you!



This Year's  
"Miss Wool" is  
Kathryn Gromatzky

## Miss Wool Contest Calls for Entries

CONTESTANTS for Miss Wool will be judged in San Angelo on September 2, 3, and 4, it was recently announced by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Four judges have been chosen to make the final selection of the new Miss Wool after John Robert Powers, owner of the famous model agency in New York, has picked 11 finalists from the entire field of entries.

The present Miss Wool, Kathryn Gromatzky, has created a world of wool news in the last six months. She has traveled more than 12,000 miles in that time as a special representative for the industry.

The Miss Wool program was instituted in 1952 by the Women's Auxiliary to the TS&GRA as a wool promotion scheme. The cooperation of companies dealing with wool and woolen goods was so great that the men of the Texas association took over the program on a permanent basis.

The wardrobe to be offered Miss Wool this fall is valued at \$8,000. Mrs. W. B. Wilson of San Angelo is wardrobe chairman. Mrs. H. C. Noelke, San Angelo, is show chairman and Mrs. E. S. Mayor, Sr. of Sonora is chairman of judges.

Chairman of the wool promotion committee is J. B. McCord of Coleman, who is second vice president of the TS&GRA. His co-chairman is Mrs. S. L. Stumberg, Sr. of Sanderson.

Girls interested in competing for the title must be between the ages of 18 and 25 inclusive, a resident of Texas, and never have been married. They must wear a size 12 garment and be at least 5 feet 5 inches tall, without shoes. Three letters of recommendation must accompany the application from persons knowing the candidate for at least five years.

Application forms are now being accepted for the early fall event. Entry forms are obtainable by writing "Miss Wool," Box 712, San Angelo.



## NEW ZEALAND PASTURES

(Continued from page 17)

The application of barnyard or feedlot manures, as we know it, is practically unknown in New Zealand. Since there is no feedlot fattening or yard feeding of sheep here, all manure is returned to the pastures by the grazing animal. However, since to the New Zealand sheepman, grass and clover are his most important plant crops, indeed New Zealand's most important crops, he is always conscious of the value of animal manure to his pastures. Herein lies one of the most important basic principles of New Zealand grassland farming.

Initially, in pasture establishment, a good stand of clover is encouraged through superphosphate applications. This clover in turn stimulates the production of the grasses present in the mixture.

Sheep are concentrated onto the pastures in as large numbers as are necessary to keep the growth down to, at most, two or three inches. This soon returns much organic matter and plant nutrients to the soil in forms that are readily available to the pasture plants. Consequently, the more sheep that can be carried on a pasture, the more quickly that pasture will be brought to its maximum production. It is not at all uncommon to see large areas of "fat lamb" farming country, stretching to the horizon in every direction with sheep grazing at the rate of four and often five ewes per acre of farm.

This is the first of two articles by Mr. Hofmann.

## STANCO SALT

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## SHEEP DOGS

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## A Championship Fleece



The grand champion fleece at the 1954 National Western Stock Show, held in Denver the week of January 18, was shown by R. B. Rogerson of Walden, Colorado. The entry was a fleece from a Columbia ewe.

## Over 20,000 Attend Wool Festival

THE annual Pennsylvania State Wool Festival, held May 22 at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, is rapidly becoming one of the major U. S. wool celebrations. Over 20,000 people attended the third consecutive festival to take part in a parade, contests and other festive activities.

The community of Waynesburg, tucked away in the southwestern part of Pennsylvania, is the center of an area that has long been noted for the excellence of its Delaine Merino wool. It seems fitting that people in this historic wool producing area should take the lead in developing and promoting a wool festival just as they have led the way to sheep and wool production since the early settling of this country.

The historic importance of wool to the area and to the Nation was portrayed in the windows of Waynesburg business houses and in the two-mile long parade. Spinning wheels and hand looms with cloth made on them were in evidence along the parade route. About 80 floats, bands, and other marching units, showing all phases of the wool industry were in the parade.

Highlight of the festive activities was the crowning of wool queen, Patricia Mullen of Chartiers, Pennsylvania, to reign until next year's festival. The queen was crowned

by F. W. ImMasche, deputy director, Livestock and Dairy Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA. He also delivered the major address, in which he described the Department's wool price support operations with special reference to the new program now before Congress.

Wool producers in the area competed in a contest for best fleeces and there were also prizes for the best ewes and rams shown by 4-H and FFA Club members.

Local fleeces that took top honors at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago were on exhibit attesting to the excellence of the area's wool.

— M. A.

## CORRIEDALE SHEEP



continue to be the most profitable  
livestock on the farm.

Be sure to attend the Second Annual Eastern District Corriedale Show and Sale, August 6-7, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and the National Corriedale Show, Columbus, Ohio, September 1.

For details write to the  
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE  
ASSOCIATION, INC.  
Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary  
108 Parkhill  
Columbia, Missouri

# this month's Quiz

I have been seeding crested wheatgrass, yellow clover, brome and orchard grass for the last few years. It has increased the feed value of my range land 100 percent. I also seed a small mixture of alfalfa with the above.

— Orrin Jensen  
Spring City, Utah

THIS area has diverted from sheep raising almost exclusively to cattle raising within the past 15 years. During this era, reservoir building for stock water supply has become popularized and has been working quite satisfactorily.

These reservoirs, in some cases spring developments, have been constructed by livestock associations, individuals, and in great part, by the Bureau of Land Management.

Since the majority of the area in question is common use range among several operators, too little control of grazing is made for the available waters.

Sheep graze this area during spring and fall months only, but cattle remain throughout the summer months. It's quite likely that reservoirs and other available waters will have to be fenced and rotational use of waters be exercised.

Frankly speaking, very little has been done in line of reseeding. A few experimental plots have been set up by the BLM and the agricultural college. They have obtained some gratifying results, but the high cost of such a program has delayed any further progress by individual stock growers.

— J. R. Arrien & Son  
Vale, Oregon

I have built good dams in all of my pastures. I've also plowed and reseeded about 500 acres to produce more hay and better pasture. Most of the land was put into alfalfa, with some brome grass and crested wheatgrass. I plan to keep on plowing unproductive land, summer fallow it, and then reseed to alfalfa and grasses.

Wayne Fairchild  
Philip, South Dakota

I have tried to have a sufficient number of reservoirs built to supply each pasture. This eliminates tramping out forage to get to water and helps more even grazing.

I also try to rotate my pastures often enough to keep from heavily grazing any one area. I try to keep my herd numbers within bounds of my forage supply. Over-

grazing, I feel, damages the best plant life while giving the poorer forage a better chance. However, I haven't always met each of these aims.

I also started on a project to dam up the creeks in my pasture. I wanted to get sufficient hay for the livestock. It has helped in part; however, since it is such a large project, I find some of the dams hard to hold and expensive.

We have signed up with a watershed project to have this area surveyed and cost estimated. If we find this also is too expensive, according to the benefits, I feel that the ranchers will turn it down.

— Douglas Gilger  
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

## May's Wool Preparation Quiz

WE are doing the same things to our wool today that we were doing 30 years ago, while all other industries have advanced. I think that the wool industry should put on a campaign to educate the wool grower on how to prepare wool for market—even to, perhaps, grade and package some where the need is greatest.

Wool growers can do a better job of shearing and tying the fleeces and keeping wool clean and attractive.

— Fred W. Trenkel  
Ontario, Oregon

WATER supplies have been improved here by building big reservoirs, large enough to supply water for several years—even if there isn't much spring run off.

Grazing conditions have been improved by fencing and also by less corralling because of the complete extermination of coyotes by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

— Erk Brothers  
Newell, South Dakota

What has been done to improve water supplies and the use of them and also to improve not only the quantity but the nutritious value of the forage on grazing lands?


I am now in the process of reseeding around 2,000 acres as fast as possible. Dry grasses are the answer to our early spring needs.

— L. B. Johnson  
Randolph, Utah

VERY little has been done on either in this part of the country.

— Verne McMannis  
Dillon, Montana

## SUFFOLKS



SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING  
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT  
AT MARKET TIME  
SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS  
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*stay just that way*

#### A Short Story

*by ted capener*

IT had been a long and fruitful life for old Tom Peterson. Now it was coming to an end, and Tom knew it. Everyone around him also knew, that despite his efforts to hold on, Tom was failing rapidly.

"Don't worry about me, Martha," Tom told his faithful wife one morning. "If I don't get better, the boys'll take care of the place for you."

Tom didn't recover.

The whole town turned out at Tom Peterson's funeral. In fact, people from all the neighboring towns and villages came to Pottertown for the funeral. Tom had been a well-known and beloved character throughout the entire State.

Before long, things were almost back to normal in Pottertown. Of course, Martha Peterson knew that things would never be "normal" again for her. She faithfully carried on her duties however — the way she knew Tom would have wanted her to do.

Tom Peterson had had three sons. There were John, Sam and Pete. Of course, when he died, he left all of his belongings to his lifetime partner, his wife, Martha. The elderly Martha Peterson knew that she couldn't run the sheep and the farm without Tom around.

It was agreed by the Peterson boys at their father's funeral that the foreman would stay on for awhile and run the ranch; at least until each of them and their mother had had a chance to get their affairs straightened out a bit. So they all went back to their daily activities.

A few weeks later, the elderly Martha

Peterson wrote her oldest son, John. She thought he would come to the ranch to help her run it. She thought that this was the agreement made at the funeral.

John had left the farm quite a few years back. Tom Peterson told his first son when he left that he could have part of the farm if he'd stay and become a partner with his overworked father. But the bright lights of the city beckoned to John, so when he got home from the army, off to the city he went.

John got a job in one of the big factories and was earning a very sizable salary. He had been in the city for quite a few years, and though his wife had often pleaded with him to move to the country, where she wanted the children to grow up, John Peterson had grown too fond of his weekly paycheck and of his weekly poker party with the "gang" from the factory. He didn't want any part of the farm. John could remember times between paychecks were far and sometimes few on the farm. John wanted security. He thought he had it.

John read his mother's letter: "Dear Son, I'm going to need your help running the ranch. Come home as soon as possible. Love, Mom."

John wrote his mother and told her that the family just couldn't move at that time, and that she should write Sam or Pete. Either one of them would be glad to take over the ranch.

#### II

Sam Peterson had just come home from a long trip and was all settled in an easy chair when his landlady knocked at the door and handed him a letter, saying, "This came for you a couple of

***"I hope those uranium prospectors don't disturb the Sheep on the range," Martha said.***



days ago, while you were out with that big mechanic elephant of yours."

Sam Peterson was a truck driver. He drove a heavy semi-trailer truck for one of the largest freight companies in the Middle East.

"Thanks for bringing the letter up to me, Granny," Sam shouted down the hall after the landlady.

He slouched down into his easy chair and opened the letter. It was from his mother. She wanted him to come back to Pottertown and help her run the ranch. It had been almost five years since Sam left home. He didn't miss it much, though. There never was much to do in Pottertown. There just weren't the girls and the "Spots" in Pottertown that there were where Sam was now headquartered.

Sam's job also paid him a very good wage. He wasn't going to give it up to go back and take care of those ailing sheep. Sam always remembered the year of the drought when practically all of the sheep in his father's herd died from starvation. Nope, he wanted no part of that "sheep herding."

Sam wrote that night to his mother: "Dear Mom, I'm sorry, but I can't come right now, I just got a raise at the Company, and I just can't afford to pass it up. Maybe — just maybe a hired man would do."

#### III

Mrs. Peterson hesitated in writing the third letter. Perhaps she should hire some help to come and run the ranch. Pete Peterson, her youngest son, had just been away from the ranch for about a year and a half now. Pete always had a yearning to be a forest ranger, and his



father sent him away to school to study forestry.

Mrs. Peterson knew that there was enough money to allow Pete to remain in school. Anyway, Pete was almost paying all of his own way now, even though he had to work nights at the college drug store to do it.

Something had to be done quickly on the Peterson ranch. Lambing was about to begin, and though the foreman on the ranch had stayed on a few weeks after Mr. Peterson's death, just as he had planned to do, he was now anxious to leave, for he had bought a place of his own.

Mrs. Peterson had debated the question in her mind for several days as to whether or not she should write Pete and ask him to come home and take over the ranch. While she was still undecided, a letter came. It was from Pete. "Dear Mom,

I'll be home Wednesday. Heard through my girl Sally that Sam and John are not available for the ranch. Lambing time's near, so I'll 'rustle my stumps' and be home — pronto. As always, Love, Pete."

Both Pete and his father had saved for quite a few years so that he could go off to the State Agricultural College and study forestry and become a forest ranger. Pete liked school very much, but he knew now where his duties were. He headed for home.

Pete, too, knew the distress that had come to his father in time of drought and also when disease hit the herd. But Pete was more aware of the fact that his father still had some money in the bank; that his father paid for the farm, and it was well equipped. None of the city folks he met while attending the college seemed to possess half of the things that his mother and father did.

Then there were the things that you couldn't tally on your balance sheet. These were things that Pete was also aware of. The thrill of seeing the first new-born lamb, the smell of the lower meadow after a rainstorm, and the feeling of complete freedom and confidence that prevails on the range. These were things that Pete was aware of, whether he consciously knew it or not.

#### IV

Surprising things were shaping up in Pottertown, however, and no one was aware of the forces at work under the earth, nor had they anticipated that the Peterson ranch was to be the center of the surprise.

One day while Pete was out in the field working with the lambs, a man came to the house and talked with Martha Peterson.

"I'm with the Jumbo Uranium Company," the man said. "We believe we have evidence of uranium deposits in this area, and we think that the core of the deposits may be on your ranch."

"Uranium! What's uranium?" Mrs. Peterson said, as a puzzled look came over her wrinkled face.

"Uranium is used in making atomic bombs. And, as you know, we hope that atomic bombs and weapons can be used in keeping the peace," the geologist explained.

"Atomic bombs for peace?" Mrs. Peterson queried the visitor.

"Yes, ma'am. We hope to keep aggressive countries from acting against any other nation by maintaining a strong army with strong weapons."

Mrs. Peterson understood this line of reasoning, and she asked the gentleman what he wanted of her or her ranch.

"Well, ma'am, I was wondering if you'd mind if I sort of wandered out across your place with this geiger counter machine. Perhaps I'll be able to discover traces of the element we're seeking."

Before long, the town was in an uproar. Uranium had been discovered, and Pottertown began to boil. Other ranchers hoped feverishly that their places would show the rich ore as did Peterson's.

Pete and Mrs. Peterson didn't quite know what to make of all the excitement. They knew that there was still plenty of work to be done with the sheep, and they didn't want anyone to disturb them, nor the new-born lambs.

But before too long, they also knew that they were probably going to get a lot of money.

#### V

News travels fast. And within the week, John and Sam heard the big news. Uranium — 1954's new kind of gold — was making Pottertown rich.

Sam and John forgot their flimsy excuses about returning to the ranch and turned up simultaneously.

"Here we are," John said, as his mother welcomed her sons home.

"Yep," Sam said, "Just like you expected, Mom. We've come home to help you run the ranch."

Mrs. Peterson looked sharply and searchingly at her sons and said, "But what about your letters, boys?"

"Oh, we were just kidding then," John

spoke up. "We knew that you needed help. After all, how could we let you down?"

Pete and his mother were anxious to have the ranch to themselves. This interested them more than atomic bombs, uranium, or money. They wished that the men who were digging uranium ore out of their upper range would hurry and finish so that things would return to normal. Then maybe the two older brothers would return to their homes and jobs and quit loitering around the ranch, pretending to be working.

#### VI

Late one evening, Sam Peterson decided to take a walk along one of his boyhood paths — down by the river. The wind was whistling coolly through the tamarack bushes, and the moon was practically full. Sam wasn't much taken in by the beautiful surroundings or by the close contact with nature. He was too interested in the prospects that the uranium claim held for him. Then he reached the large quaking aspen tree, where his father had helped him carve his initials when he was a young lad. The initials were still faintly readable.

He sat down under the tree for a moment and lit up a cigarette. The wind still howled slightly through the trees and the bushes. It made a funny noise. Sam closed his eyes.

"It's mighty nice out here in the evening, ain't it, Sam?"

"Who's there?" Sam shouted as he jumped to his feet.

No one answered, and Sam thought that probably the wind was making those strange noises. It took him a little time to regain his composure, but Sam sat down again under the tree, and closed his eyes.

"Whatever you do, son, always be true to yourself," the voice again whistled through the trees.

Sam jerked his head upward but then settled back and listened.

"Don't lie to your mother and to Pete, and don't try and fool yourself either," the voice faded into the distance across the river.

Sam got up slowly. He threw his cigarette into the river and began walking back to the house.

#### VII

John, the oldest brother, was a little restless too. He had been lying flat on his back on the bed while Sam was down by the river.

Looking at the ceiling didn't offer John much to think about. His mind began to wander. First he thought of his wife and children that he had left behind in the city; he thought of how wonderful they had always been to him and for him. Next he thought of his mother and her loving care for him throughout his younger life.

John's eyes became tired of staring at the ceiling. He rolled over on his childhood bed and closed his eyes. They needed a rest.

"That bed's still as soft as ever, ain't it, my boy?"

Startled, John popped open his eyes... saw there was no one there, and rolled over again with his head buried in the pillow.

"Remember when you used to duck your head in the pillow that way when it was time to get up and do the chores? You'd pretend that you couldn't hear us callin' you."

This time, John rolled over on his back and sat straight up in bed. He had a puzzled look in his face. The room had become rather chilly by now, and John got out of bed to lower the window. He didn't want to step on the chilled linoleum floor with his bare feet, so he reached under the bed and pulled out an old pair of slippers that had dust and cobwebs all over them. He slipped them on and began walking toward the window.

Every time that John Peterson's feet hit the floor with his newly acquired slippers, the words "truth, truth, truth," seemed to bounce from his slippers to the floor to his ears. "Truth, truth, truth."

John closed the window and sat wondering down on the side of the bed.

## VIII

"Good morning, Mother. Where are John and Sam?" Pete said with a yawn.

"They haven't come down yet, son. Why don't you run upstairs and get them up?"

Up the stairs Pete ran.

"Mother, Mother, there's no one in either room! They've gone! There's a note on John's pillow!"

"What?" Mrs. Peterson shouted. "Bring the note down and read it!"

Pete hustled back downstairs. He had hardly caught his breath when he started to read:

"Dear Mother and Pete, Dad was always right when he used to teach us the lessons of truth and honesty. And as always, Dad came to my rescue when I

was getting off from the right track. I'd like to stay and help you on the ranch, but I think I'll try and buy a small farm of my own, and make my dear wife and family happy.

"Thanks for being so wonderful,  
John"

Martha mopped her brow and dabbed at the corner of her eyes. "The boys knew they were doing wrong, Pete. Sam probably left hurriedly out of disgust with himself. We'll hear from him in a couple of days."

Martha took a deep breath and began to beam all over. "Remember, Pete, they're still good boys. I guess Dad'll always be around to see that they stay just that way."

## MYSTERY SHEEP DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

**S**OUTH AFRICAN research workers are puzzled by a new and widespread mystery disease among sheep, known as "Australian Itch," according to an International Wool Secretariat report from Pretoria. The Australian Onderstepoort research laboratories have asked sheep farmers to make some of the affected sheep available to its staff for closer study.

There is confusion about the cause of the disease. At one stage it was thought that the only cause was an Australian type of



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parasite. Now there is some doubt about this. The parasite is a type seldom seen on Merino sheep until a few years ago. In recent years it has spread considerably and had a bad effect on flocks. It can, however, be exterminated by dipping. At the recent congress of the National Wool Growers Association in Bloemfontein delegates reported outbreaks over a wide area.

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